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Mongolia Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS-JAR-84-001

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JPRS: Indicates that the report was published by the Joint Publications Research Service

JAR: Trigraph code for the JAPAN REPORT

84: Indicates the year in which the report was published

001: First report in the series. Each report series will have a separate numbering system that will begin with 001 on 1 January every year and will end on 31 December every year with whatever 3-digit number has been reached.

The alphanumeric code described above will appear in the upper left-hand corner of each report. The date the report was prepared for publication will appear on the line below the code.

9 January 1984

MONGOLIA REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL PRESS REPORTS ON CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY SUMMARIZED

Eastern and Western Sources Cited

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] Foreign news media are publishing reports that touch on various aspects of China's foreign policy.

The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO published an article discussing the PRC's treatment of socialist and capitalist countries. The newspaper notes that the practical steps and the approach of Chinese diplomacy toward the set of basic international problems and toward the historical struggle of socialist cooperation and other progressive forces against international imperialism at the very least are a cause of some serious confusion. RUDE PRAVO writes that in the West people are defining the PRC's current foreign policy course as a policy of "equal distance" from socialist and capitalist countries. Does this mean that the PRC stands an equal distance from consistent defenders of peace and from warmongers? Does China's current foreign policy course provide evidence of this? The paradox is that the center of gravity of Chinese policy has been shifted closer to imperialist countries than to the natural allies of the Chinese people. The Czechoslovak newspaper emphasizes that in spite of the reappraisal of some of Mao Zedong's positions on domestic policies, the hegemonistic strategy of Maoism has remained unchanged.

The London TIMES published a commentary on the decision made by President Reagan's administration to permit China to purchase U.S. computers and other so-called "dual purpose" equipment that can be used in both civil and military applications. The TIMES emphasizes that "this decision coincides in terms of time with the efforts being made by the White House to force its Western European allies to strengthen 'sanctions' against the USSR." The newspaper expresses the opinion that this step by Reagan not only stresses the discrepancy in the United States' policies toward the USSR and the PRC, it also is meant to help strengthen ties between Washington and Peking which were weakened somewhat by the American administration's confirmation of its unwillingness to change its relations with Taiwan.

The Vietnamese paper NYAN ZAN published an article analyzing the situation in Southeast Asia. The article emphasizes that the situation in this part of the world is being dangerously aggravated by the schemes of Peking, acting in collusion with U.S. imperialists. The newspaper writes that both the PRC and

the United States have suffered defeat in Indochina and are now trying to get revenge. Peking and Washington are directing their major attack against Vietnam. They are simultaneously resorting to the theory of the so-called "Vietnamese military threat". NYAN ZAN writes that it is impossible to hide the truth behind such slander. In order to strengthen peace and stability in the region it is of the utmost importance to expose to the world community the policy of aggression and the aggravation of tension being conducted by the Chinese expansionists. The Vietnamese newspaper emphasizes that these actions are the true source of tension in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese Information Agency VIA reported that in June the Chinese fired a number of times into Vietnamese territory. Armed attacks were made into the border regions of a number of provinces. Chinese military vessels invaded Vietnamese territorial waters many times. There have been victims among the peaceful population and there has been material damage. The population and armed forces in the border regions have decisively rebuffed the Chinese provocateurs.

The Thai press has focused attention on the role of the huaqiao Chinese emigrants' organizations in the life of the country. Thai sources note that people of Chinese descent living in Thailand are, as a rule, members of some organization or other. These associations are as influential as other well-known secret Chinese societies operating in other Southeast Asian countries. The Thai press does not provide any direct examples of how Peking's leaders use the Chinese community in Thailand. The Bangkok correspondent of the Indian newspaper PATRIOT, however, reports that "representatives of the new Thai government who belong to various political parties are shocked by China's widespread interference in the internal affairs of Thailand."

Reports from Vietnam, France, South Africa

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Foreign news media are publishing reports that touch on various aspects of China's foreign policy.

The news media have focused a great deal of attention on the communique issued in Phnom Penh by the foreign affairs ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. It notes that the hostile policies of Peking with regard to the countries of Indochina have not changed and are a source of tension in the region. The countries of Indochina have rejected the statement made by the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the Kampuchean question. In it, China demanded the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea, without mentioning on its own part any guarantees of security for the countries of Indochina.

The Vietnamese Information Agency published data on the hostile activities of the Chinese at the Vietnamese-Chinese border between 1 and 15 July. During this period the Chinese fired on border regions of a number of Vietnamese provinces, using various types of weapons, and the Chinese also made armed invasions into the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Chinese military vessels have invaded Vietnamese territorial waters numerous times. As

a result of these actions, there have been victims among the peaceful population of Vietnam's border regions and material damage has been done.

The Vietnamese newspaper NYAN ZAN printed an article concerning the ideological subversion being waged by China against Vietnam. The newspaper writes that the ideologically subversive activities are directed at trying to undermine and destroy the faith of the Vietnamese people in the existing order; to drive a wedge in between the national minorities living in the republic; to sow antagonism between the army and the population, between the three Indochinese countries; and to cut Vietnam off from the Soviet Union. China is applying various refined methods for this ideological subversion. NYAN ZAN notes that in its ideological battle against Vietnam, the Peking leadership is acting in collusion with American imperialism.

The French weekly VENDREDI, SAMEDI, DIMANCHE reported that China has signed a secret military agreement with Israel. According to the agreement, over 100 Israel military specialists will provide assistance to China in re-equipping and reorganizing its army. The agreement also calls for production of the "Markava" tanks and the "KFIR" fighters in China according to Israeli models. According to the French magazine, Israeli military specialists have already arrived in China disguised as "businessmen" with false names.

The South African newspaper STAR writes about the prospects for trade between China and the Republic of South Africa. The newspaper printed the statement made by the chairman of the board of the Everbright International Corporation as reported by the XINHUA News Agency. Peking owns stock in this corporation which is engaged in re-export trade in Hong Kong. Speaking in the Chinese capital, the corporation's chairman of the board Wang Guanin said that he would maintain commercial contacts with firms in countries that do not have diplomatic ties with China. The STAR considers that the Republic of South Africa has every right to be included in this list. The newspaper points out that even now active trade is being carried on behind the scenes between China and the Republic of South Africa through intermediaries in Hong Kong. Many Chinese goods can be seen in South African stores.

Criticism Cited from Various Sources

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 12 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] The foreign news media are publishing reports that touch on various aspects of China's foreign policy.

There continue to be commentaries on the "Tokyo Declaration" adopted by the International Conference for Banning Nuclear Weapons that was held in Japan. The document contains a declaration of the need to utilize every opportunity and all means available to stop those who are playing with nuclear weapons. The FRANCE PRESSE news agency reports from Tokyo that the Chinese representative to the conference expressed dissatisfaction with the declaration. The agency tied Peking's dissatisfaction with the fact that the declaration assigns responsibility to China in particular for the nuclear arms race and for the explosively dangerous world situation. The Japanese newspaper ASAHI writes that at a press conference in Peking a representative of the PRC

government stated that "China is fundamentally in disagreement" with the position that "...it should take responsibility for disarmament and for the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war." Foreign observers also point out that China has repeatedly refused to give any positive response to the peaceful initiatives of socialist countries in the area of nuclear disarmament. China has still not signed the Moscow Treaty banning nuclear weapons testing in the three media and it is conducting such tests in the atmosphere. China has not signed the treaty for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, or other treaties directed at curbing the nuclear arms race.

"China is determined to maintain tension in Southeast Asia"--this was the headline of an article published in the newspaper PASASON, organ of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The article reveals the true goals of the visit made by Wu Xueqian, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, to Thailand. The article points out that the prospects for normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia elicit concern among reactionary forces for the fate of their hegemonistic plans. Therefore, they are trying to undermine the noted tendency toward dialogue among the states of Indochina and ASEAN countries. With regard to the Chinese minister's visit to Bangkok, PASASON points out that it was also the minister's task to smooth over the contradictions between the opposing alliances in the so-called "coalition government of the non-existent 'Democratic Kampuchea'", which has found refuge in the territory of Thailand; and to retain Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations for the Pol Pot criminals for yet another term.

The Vietnamese newspaper NYAN ZAN writes about Peking's maneuvers around so-called "Democratic Kampuchea". An article in the paper states that China is having some success at trying to white-wash the deeds of the genocidal butchers and their accomplices, and to wash the blood from their hands. The entire world turns away in abhorrence from the new Hitlerites who turned Kampuchea into a concentration camp and human slaughterhouse.

SPK, the Kampuchean Information Agency, denounced the statement made by Wu Xueqian during the course of his visit to Thailand: "China is ready to teach Vietnam another lesson." In connection with this, SPK points out the peaceful position of Vietnam, which has repeatedly stated its desire to normalize completely its relations with China.

The India news agency PTI reported that India's minister of external affairs, Narasimha Rao, stated that the Chinese-Indian border dispute, the main obstacle to improving relations between the two countries, "has not moved one bit closer toward settlement". In a written response to a demand made by a group of deputies in the Indian Parliament, Rao emphasized that in spite of the fact that official representatives of India and China have held three rounds of negotiations with the aim of settling this problem there are still "major differences of opinion" between the two sides. India cannot accept the Chinese formula for resolving this issue, the Indian minister said. It is well known that two decades ago China seized about 40,000 square kilometers of Indian territory. According to foreign press reports, the Chinese representatives at the negotiations are offering to exchange part of this occupied Indian territory for territory that also belongs to India.

Ulanbaatar NOVOSIL MONGOLII in Russian 16 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Foreign news media have published reports that touch on various aspects of China's foreign policy.

The FRANCE PRESSE information agency focused attention on a statement made by Qi Huaiyuan, press chief of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at a press briefing in Peking; he stated that China plans to join the International Nuclear Power Agency. The news agency reported that the representative of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that China's membership in this agency does not signify any changes in China's position with regard to the Agreement for Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Qi Huaiyuan once again confirmed that China is critical of this agreement.

The Afghan newspaper KABUL NEW TIMES published a commentary on the recent trip made by Wu Xueqian, China's minister of foreign affairs, to Pakistan and Thailand. The newspaper notes that this trip clearly demonstrated the reactionary essence of the policies of Peking's ruling circles with regard to the national liberation movement in Asia. Over recent years China has been stubbornly opposing the national rebirth of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples. It is acting in concert with the United States in this regard. The KABUL NEW TIMES points out that Wu Xueqian's visit to Pakistan and Thailand followed soon after the visit made to those countries by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. The trips of both men were made two months before the opening of the 33rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Afghan newspaper writes that this means the China and the United States intend once again during this session to reignite the so-called "Afghan and Kampuchean problems".

Continued Response in Foreign Press Reported

Ulanbaatar NOVOSIL MONGOLII in Russian 19 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] The Vietnamese newspaper NYAN ZAN writes that Peking propaganda recently has been trying to make it appear that China is speaking out "in favor of restoring the traditional Chinese-Vietnamese friendship", and that Peking is not responsible for the deterioration in relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The newspaper emphasizes, however, that Peking's true intentions have not changed. With regard to Vietnam, China has spread a broad subversive campaign with the aim of causing difficulties in the economy and lives of the Vietnamese people; China is continuing its armed provocations; it is distorting the substance of the revolutionary process in the country; and it is striving to isolate Vietnam. NYAN ZAN goes on to say that Peking has installed various types of subversives in different regions of Vietnam, who are members of the huaqiao organization and will do whatever Peking commands. Peking has set up vigorous spying activities; it is waging a psychological battle, utilizing a widespread network of radio stations; it also carries out illegal commerce in goods that are in short supply, making an effort to bribe the local population. The Vietnamese paper points out that these facts speak for themselves.

Analyzing the situation in ASEAN countries, NYAN ZAN writes that these countries are now encountering significant difficulties. The roots of these difficulties should be sought first in the policies conducted by Washington and Peking with regard to ASEAN. The newspaper notes that over a long period of time, China has been harboring expansionist designs with regard to Southeast Asia. The United States is also pursuing its own interests in the region, since it sees Southeast Asia first and foremost as an important springboard for realizing the global militant strategy of American imperialism. NYAN ZAN writes that by frightening ASEAN countries with the so-called "Vietnamese threat", and by exerting political, economic, and military pressure on them, Washington and Peking want to achieve three goals. First, they are attempting to turn ASEAN into a tool for expansion against the countries of Indochina, and to create a division between countries in the region. In the second place, they are hoping to confuse the orientation of ASEAN countries and to prevent them from gaining a timely understanding of the real danger threatening them. Third, they intend to weaken ASEAN countries and thus bring them into their orbit, making these countries dependent on their economy and then harnessing them tightly to their military machine.

The newspaper KAMPUCHEA writes that Wu Xueqian, China's minister of foreign affairs, was in Washington in order to revive the militant spirit of the Khmer reactionaries who are allied in the so-called "coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea" and who are demoralized after several major defeats. The newspaper notes that Wu Xueqian was trying to cover up the dissent that exists among the various factions of the Khmer reactionaries before the next United Nations General Assembly that will begin in September. The newspaper writes that the Chinese minister once again tried to perpetuate the old myth about the "Vietnamese threat" in order to aggravate relations between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states, and to interfere with the dialogue between them that is being planned. At the same time, Peking again confirmed its complete support for the Khmer reactionaries and especially the followers of Pol Pot, and demanded that Thailand also take this position. The newspaper KAMPUCHEA points out that China's goal is annexation of the three countries of Indochina in order to use them as a springboard for its expansionist schemes in Southeast Asia.

The Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES published an editorial on Peking's plans to join the International Nuclear Power Agency. The newspaper expressed the opinion that this step is dictated by a China's desire to obtain access to contemporary nuclear technology from the West. HINDUSTAN TIMES writes that France and the United States had already promised to aid China in developing nuclear technology, but only under the condition that Peking would be bound by the obligations adopted by the member states of the International Nuclear Power Agency. The REUTER news agency notes that China is the only state possessing nuclear weapons that has not joined the International Nuclear Power Agency, which was formed in 1957 to develop cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic power and to prevent the use of radioactive substances for military purposes. The FRANCE PRESSE agency reported that before leaving for a visit to Peking, Hans Blicks, general director of the International Nuclear Power Agency, said in Vienna that he hoped China would follow the example of other nuclear powers and agree to an international inspection of its nuclear facilities. FRANCE PRESSE noted that up until now China has objected to inspections of this sort.

The news agency pointed out that recently a representative of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that China's entry into the International Nuclear Power Agency would not bring about any change in its attitude toward the Agreement for Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of which China disapproves.

The American newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST writes that Henry Kissinger played a key role in the behind-the-scenes machinations which led to changes in U.S. policies toward China. Now China will be able to purchase technology in the United States that potentially has military applications. THE WASHINGTON POST notes that now the former secretary of state is a consultant to a Hong Kong company that will be purchasing technology for China. In April, the newspaper notes, Kissinger made a special trip to Peking in order to help form this company.

U.S. President Reagan is not planning to visit Peking during his trip to Asia this November. The KNODO TSUSIN news agency reported that White House deputy press secretary Speakes made this announcement. He denied the report in the American newspaper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that it was possible Reagan would be visiting Peking during the course of his Asian tour.

The FRANCE PRESSE news agency writes that the official report on the upcoming visit by Wu Xueqian, China's minister of foreign affairs, to the United States confirms that both countries wish to develop mutual relations, in spite of their disagreement over Taiwan. The Chinese foreign minister's trip to the United States will be in response to the visit made by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. FRANCE PRESSE writes that during Shultz's visit to Peking, Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese premier, called for support of American-Chinese relations "even if there are some obstacles that cannot be eliminated".

Military and Trade Matters Discussed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 30 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] VIA, the Vietnamese information agency, published a report on hostile actions taken by the Chinese along its border with Vietnam during the first half of August. During this period a number of border regions of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam were subjected to repeated mortar attacks. Large groups of Chinese soldiers invaded the territory of the provinces of Langshon, Kaobang, Kuangnin, and Hatuen. There have been victims among the peaceful Vietnamese population and material damage has been done. The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has suggested to the Chinese that all armed actions along the border between the two countries be halted during the period that they celebrate their national holidays--on 2 September in Vietnam and 1 October in China. This proposal is contained in a note sent to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. If the Chinese are willing to accept this proposal, a cease-fire can begin on 30 August and last until 8 October of this year.

The newspaper NYAN ZAN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, reported that a trial is being held in Shangbe province. On trial are Nguyen Hoang Hoan, Chyung Vin Tyau, and others, who are accused of trying to overthrow revolutionary rule using the disguise of pseudo-revolutionary slogans. As former soldiers of the puppet army, they

created a counterrevolutionary organization on the basis of a religious sect; it has received aid from abroad, and from China in particular. The leaders of this organization were sentenced to death, and the rest were sentenced to life imprisonment or to 20 years' in prison.

The Italian magazine RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI published an article devoted to relations between China and ASEAN member countries. The magazine states that recently serious differences of opinion have arisen among China and ASEAN. These disagreements center around the countries' different attitudes toward Vietnam. RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI writes that Peking is dissatisfied with the fact that ASEAN countries are showing a willingness to hold a dialogue with Vietnam. Specifically, the Thai minister of foreign affairs announced that he was willing to go to Hanoi. The Malaysian minister of foreign affairs suggested that a conference be held with the five ASEAN countries, Vietnam, and Laos participating. The Italian magazine draws the conclusion that China and the ASEAN countries are moving away from each other.

The English newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES printed an article on the negotiations being held between Great Britain and China on the future of Hong Kong. The newspaper points out that three rounds of negotiations have been held and the next is scheduled for September of this year. THE FINANCIAL TIMES expresses the opinion that China, in spite of the unyielding nature of the negotiations, will be flexible and will agree to some of the British government's suggestions. The newspaper emphasizes that at present Peking is interested in obtaining contemporary technology from Western countries, and from Great Britain in particular.

The Lao newspaper PASASON published an editorial on China's policies in Southeast Asia.

The article states, in particular, that China is utilizing its channels of cooperation with American imperialism in order to shift the support of ASEAN countries in its favor; it is manipulating the so-called "Kampuchean problem", claiming that the threat to security in the region originates in Vietnam. Thus Peking is trying to push the ASEAN states toward a confrontation with the three Indochinese countries; this primarily concerns Thailand, which China would like to see take a stronger position against Vietnam and Kampuchea. In Peking's and Washington's plans Thailand is seen as an advance post on the front of the battle against socialism in Indochina.

Peking propaganda services are trying to influence public opinion in what it considers the necessary direction, writes PASASON. Peking is constantly spreading the lie that Vietnam is "getting ready to attack Thailand". At the same time, Peking is assuring the Thai leadership that "in case of an attack by Vietnam against Thailand, Peking is ready to do everything possible to help defend Thailand's sovereignty and independence".

Reports are coming out of ASEAN countries to the effect that Peking's tricks are in the final analysis dangerous, since they are directed at creating and maintaining tension in the region. Thus in Thailand's highest government, political, and military circles, opinions are being expressed louder and louder that realistically reflect the state of affairs.

For example, in May of this year a highly placed Thai military figure publicly announced that he does not believe Vietnam will attack Thailand, since Vietnam's enemy is not Thailand, but China, with whom it shares a common border, where there are constant military skirmishes and which Vietnam is forced to defend.

Touching on the situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the highly placed Thai military figure said that every year during the dry season Vietnamese troops carry out operations to liquidate Pol Pot supporters in order to create conditions for peace and tranquility in Kampuchea. Vietnam has no desire whatever to clash with Thailand over this issue. If a conflict does arise, pro-Peking extremist groups operating in Thailand will announce the creation of a united front with the government and will at the same time turn to China for aid, which China's leaders have already promised Thailand's leaders. Peking confirms that "if Vietnam attacks Thailand, Peking will immediately help defeat the Vietnamese army". The highly placed Thai military figure warned that as soon as the Chinese army steps on Thai territory, Thailand must say goodbye to its freedom. PASASON reported that in conclusion, this military figure said that Thailand's best solution is to remain neutral with regard to the military actions being taken to eliminate the Pol Pot supporters in Kampuchea.

Various Criticism of China's Policies Reported

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] "Hegemonism and anti-Sovietism remain unchanged"--this was the headline of an article published in the most recent issue of the magazine NOVO VREME, the theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The article points out in particular that the Chinese leadership is preserving the strategic goal of its foreign policy--to turn China into a "superpower" with its own sphere of influence. Also unchanged is the basic method for achieving this goal, which is playing on the contradictions between the two socio-economic systems. The Bulgarian magazine NOVO VREME emphasizes in this article that China is continuing its efforts to maintain a sufficiently high level of tension in relations between the USSR and the United States and to take advantage of this tension for its own ends.

China's ruling circles actually supported Washington's position on the issue over the "incident" involving the South Korean airliner. The Vietnamese newspaper NYAN ZAN writes about this in an article on China's position with regard to the South Korean spy plane's violation of Soviet borders. The article points out that the U.S. administration had planned a spying operation that would violate Soviet air space. When this activity was intercepted, U.S. ruling circles took advantage of the situation in order to spread a malicious, hostile propaganda campaign against socialism. The essence of this campaign was revealed in the television speech given by U.S. President Reagan. The aim was to try to discredit the Soviet Union and its social system, to evoke a feeling of hatred for the Soviet people, to distort the goals of Soviet foreign policy, and to divert attention from its peaceful initiatives and from the fact that the USSR is conducting a consistent campaign for peace.

According to a report from the FRANCE PRESSE news agency, an official South Korean representative is participating in a United Nations seminar being held in Peking. Up until now Peking had refused all requests to allow South Korean representatives to participate in activities in Peking organized by the United Nations. According to the news agency reports, Li Chon En, who works at the South Korean National Institute for Fisheries Development, arrived in China on 14 August and made a tour of fisheries throughout China. FRANCE PRESSE points out that China does not maintain diplomatic relations with South Korea. Recently, however, Seoul and Peking have been taking steps toward establishing ties in various areas. Secret trade ties have existed between the two countries for many years. They were established at Peking's initiative.

The Vietnamese press published a summary of a speech given by To Huu, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, at a ceremonial meeting in Hanoi that was dedicated to Vietnam's national holiday--the 38th anniversary of its declaration of independence. Touching on the situation in Southeast Asia, To Huu condemned the subversive activities of the Peking leadership, which is acting in collusion with U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces. He noted that there cannot be peace and stability in Southeast Asia until the Chinese leadership puts an end to its hostile policies toward the countries of Indochina, and stops provoking confrontations between these countries and the ASEAN states. The people of Vietnam are striving consistently to live in peace and friendship with peoples of foreign countries. To Huu said, "We once again demand that the government of China analyze closely and provide an appropriate response to Vietnam's proposal to resume negotiations directed at settling differences, and normalizing relations between the two countries on the basis of five principles of peaceful coexistence".

The Lao newspaper PASASON writes that Vietnam's recent appeal to the PRC to halt provocations along the Chinese-Vietnamese border from 30 August through 8 October of this year is a demonstration of good will on the part of Vietnam and a proposal that corresponds to the desires of the peoples of both countries. It is well known that in the middle of August Vietnam proposed that the Chinese put an end to all armed actions along the border between the two countries during the period when they celebrate their national holidays--2 September in Vietnam and 1 October in China. PASASON notes that this proposal helps create favorable conditions for establishing stability and security in Southeast Asia. This is not the first such proposal made by Vietnam, the Lao newspaper points out. PASASON notes that China has rejected all of Vietnam's previous proposals.

9967

CSO: 1819/1

CHINESE MINISTER'S PLANNED VISIT TO THAILAND DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 22 Jul 83 p 3

[Article: "Attempts Are Being Made to Maintain a Base for an Undeclared War"]

[Text] Peking officially announced that Wu Xueqian, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, will visit Thailand during the end of July and beginning of August. Commenting on this report, the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency notes that the main theme of the Chinese-Thai negotiations in Bangkok will be the so-called "Kampuchean problem". The news agency pointed out the close military ties that exist between China and Thailand.

Indeed, over the last four years Peking has been using Thai territory as a refuge for Pol Pot bands and for detachments of the Khmer reactionaries who have been making armed forays against Kampuchea. Thai ports are being used as transfer bases for shipments of Chinese weapons to these groups, and the weapons are delivered to border regions by Thai military trucks. According to several reports, there are more than 20,000 Chinese located along the Thai-Kampuchean border, many of whom are serving as advisors and instructors to the Pol Pot troops. The Chinese Embassy in Bangkok essentially has been turned into a headquarters of the anti-Kampuchean "coalition", which was formed with the direct participation of Peking and Washington.

It is interesting that in February of this year Yang Dazhi, chief of staff of the Chinese Army, visited Thailand. This highly placed Chinese military man is known for the fact that in 1979 he commanded Chinese troops in aggressive actions against Vietnam. As is evident from his statements, the defeat of the Chinese troops in this shameful aggression is a thorn in his side. In Bangkok Yang Dazhi made open threats to Vietnam. With Thai leaders he discussed questions involving the activization of material and military aid to the surviving Pol Pot bands and other Khmer reactionaries occupying Thailand. Specific issues of Chinese-Thai cooperation in the military sphere were also discussed. Here they were pursuing the aim of strengthening Thailand as a springboard for a long-term confrontation with ASEAN countries and as a base for an undeclared war against Kampuchea.

Washington is pursuing similar goals in this part of the world. There are hundreds of American military advisors in Thailand; American weapons and ammunition are flowing into Thailand; joint maneuvers of Thai and American

troops are conducted regularly. The United States has started using its former military bases in Thailand again.

At the end of last month U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz visited Bangkok; he participated in the meeting of ASEAN countries' foreign affairs ministers that was being held there. He did not spare any effort, calling on Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore "to strengthen their solidarity with the West" in the face of the mythical threat from Vietnam and even the USSR. Shultz confirmed Washington's plans to make large-scale arms deliveries to Thailand, weapons that are being used frequently against Kampuchea. The head of America's foreign policy department also confirmed American support for the anti-Kampuchean "coalition".

It is Peking and Washington who are pushing Thailand's ruling circles toward direct armed provocations against Kampuchea. Periodic reports are now coming from the Kampuchean-Thai border stating that Pol Pot bands, with the support of Thai artillery and aircraft, are making attacks on peaceful settlements in Kampuchean border regions.

Only 13 years ago American warriors left Kampuchea after committing there some unprecedented crimes and leaving behind burnt out villages and cities. More than 600,000 Kampucheans died as a result of American aircraft bombing (one-tenth of the population). After the Americans left, Pol Pot supporters, Peking's henchmen, killed 3 million people during their years of power.

After all this, representatives of Peking and Washington have the nerve to talk about their "concern" over the so-called "Kampuchean problem", and to reduce the problem in a hypocritical manner to the presence of Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea. It is widely known that these troops are there at the request of the lawful government of Kampuchea and they are helping the Kampuchean people, who overthrew the pro-Peking genocidal regime, to defend their revolutionary gains. The Kampuchean people do not need the "sympathy" of Washington and Peking. They wish to live in peace with their neighbors, including Thailand. This desire is confirmed by the specific initiatives of the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and its suggestion that negotiations begin with the participation of all the countries of Southeast Asia.

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CSO: 1819/2

PEKING'S NUCLEAR POLICIES CONDEMNED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 5 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by D. Lubsan: "What Does Peking Want?"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's proposal that all the nuclear powers freeze their nuclear arsenals has not met with Peking's approval. This is evident from the commentary distributed on 29 June by XINHUA, the official Chinese news agency. The commentary not only distorts the Soviet proposal, it also contains blatant, unsubstantiated conjectures regarding the aims of this proposal.

According to XINHUA, the Soviet proposal is directed at "preserving the nuclear supremacy of the Soviet Union and the United States"; XINHUA also asserts that the Soviet Union, in putting forth this proposal, is not pursuing the goal of reducing nuclear arms. These statements represent an intentional distortion of the Soviet position and are of a slanderous nature. The appeal issued by the Soviet government on 21 June emphasizes that in coming forward with this initiative, "the Soviet Union by no means considers a freeze an end in itself, but views this measure as an effective first step on the path to reduction, and in the final analysis, to complete liquidation of nuclear arms, and thus to elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe".

A. A. Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, explained the essence of the Soviet proposal to a IASS correspondent and once again emphasized this point. He said, "We are calling for a step that would serve as a point of reference for the movement toward reduction, and in the final analysis, to liquidation of nuclear arms. This is the intent of our proposal for a freeze."

It is evident that Peking does not want to read or hear anything that does not mesh with the propagandist schemes of the Chinese government. In the XINHUA commentary, for example, the very first line states that the Soviet Union is insisting on "a simultaneous nuclear weapons freeze by Great Britain, France, China, the United States, and the Soviet Union". This is not actually the case. The Soviet Union has exhibited a flexible approach to the question of a nuclear freeze. A. A. Gromyko said, "If it turns out that not everyone can do this immediately, then the USSR and the United States could make the first move, keeping in mind that the other nuclear powers would follow suit".

All these clarifications were published and the Chinese information agency is well aware of them. Furthermore, the Chinese leadership is in possession of a

memorandum from the Soviet government to the PRC government. It was presented on 21 June to the PRC ambassador in Moscow.

One wonders then why the XINHUA news agency resorted to such a free interpretation, to put it mildly, of the Soviet proposal; and why it is distorting its letter and spirit. Is it not because Peking is intent on rejecting the Soviet initiative, just as it previously rejected many other proposals for curbing the arms race and for disarmament?

We should remember that up until now, China has not signed any important documents, such as the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty, and so on. For example, Peking refused to sign the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty, which was 15 years old on 1 July, saying that "its goal was to divide the world between the United States and the USSR" and that it establishes their "atomic supremacy". This is familiar terminology, is it not?

In connection with the XINHUA commentary, we should remember one more point. China's nuclear arsenal is not really all that small. According to testimony from foreign experts, China already has more than 1000 nuclear charges. This is enough to wipe dozens of cities off the face of the earth, and to kill many millions of people. In other words, this is no trivial fact that need not be taken into account, as the commentary from the Chinese news agency argues. This arsenal is growing rapidly. A freeze of the arsenal, if implemented, would increase significantly the extent to which other states, and especially its neighbors in Asia, trust China.

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CRITICISM OF CHINA'S NUCLEAR POLICIES

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 12 Aug 83 p 3

[Article: "Peking and the Problem of Nuclear Disarmament"]

[Text] As a result of the American atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 38 years ago in 1945, up to 500,000 people died, including those who died later from the consequences of radioactive contamination.

During the days when people throughout the world were observing the 38th anniversary of the atomic tragedy of these two Japanese cities, an International Conference for Banning Nuclear Weapons was held in Tokyo, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki. Participating in the forum were representatives from more than 30 countries and 15 international organizations; in Tokyo they adopted a declaration which states the need to make every effort for a complete nuclear weapons ban.

For the first time in 18 years, representatives from China are participating in the International Conference for Banning Nuclear Weapons; they are there as observers. It should be noted here that in the past China has ignored invitations to participate in conferences in Japan. As a rule, China actually has engaged in divisive activities in the peace supporters' movement in an attempt to weaken the efforts of peaceful forces in the campaign against war, thus essentially playing into the hands of imperialist and militarist forces.

Under the current conditions of the ever-growing anti-nuclear movement, in which millions of people on the planet are participating, China's failure to participate in this type of representative forum would significantly undermine its prestige as a nuclear power. Peking had a clear understanding of this, and for this reason sent its representatives to Japan, even if they were sent only as observers.

What did they bring to the conference, what proposals are they putting forward? Speaking at the conference in Tokyo, the Chinese representative Shi Shuzhang stated that China's possession of, as she put it, "a small number" of nuclear weapons is aimed at breaking the "superpowers' monopoly of nuclear blackmail". According to this statement, both the United States, which is pursuing a militaristic course, and the Soviet Union, which is making enormous efforts to curb the nuclear arms race, are engaged in nuclear blackmail. The same tune was heard while the overwhelming majority of conference participants in Japan were

condemning the United States' nuclear arms buildup and the openly militaristic course of the American administration; the participants were demanding that the United States stop trying to turn Japan into a U.S. nuclear base.

We will take a closer look at the "small number" of nuclear arms in China's possession, of which the Chinese representative tried to convince the participants in the anti-nuclear forum. According to estimates by knowledgeable foreign experts, China has more than 1000 nuclear charges, including 150 tactical nuclear warheads. China has numerous carriers for nuclear weapons, including intercontinental ballistic missiles. Recently the first Chinese atomic-powered submarine was launched; it is equipped with ballistic missiles. More submarines of this type are being built. The nuclear weapons in China's possession are sufficient to wipe whole cities in neighboring states off the face of the earth.

The Chinese press openly reports that within the framework of the modernization of China's armed forces now being carried out, the country's leadership is calling on military experts to put a special emphasis on the development and production of nuclear weapons. China is now showing a great deal of interest in the import of Western, primarily American, nuclear technology. Chinese-American negotiations were held on this issue last month in Washington.

China is continuing to conduct atmospheric nuclear weapons tests, and still has not signed the Moscow Treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and under water. The Soviet Union is also proposing that an agreement be signed for a universal and complete ban on nuclear weapons testing; and it is putting forward other important initiatives directed at averting nuclear catastrophe. These initiatives, however, are not receiving the proper attention from Western powers or from China.

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CHINA CRITICIZED FOR INACTION REGARDING NUCLEAR ISSUES

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 16 Aug 83 p 3

[Article: "Peking's Silent Complicity"]

[Text] Millions of people on every continent participated in anti-war demonstrations during the week of activities for banning nuclear weapons, which was timed to coincide with the 38th anniversary of the American atomic bombing of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Participants in an international conference for banning nuclear weapons held in Japan made an appeal for peace and for averting nuclear war. In their speeches, many of the conference participants pointed out that the United States plans to deploy cruise missiles in the Pacific Ocean, which directly affects Japan. At the same time demonstrations are being held on the Japanese islands against Tokyo's involvement with Washington's nuclear strategy; demonstrators are condemning the policies of the present government that are directed at an arms buildup.

A conference of literary figures from Asian countries was held in Hiroshima. Writers from ASEAN countries issued a statement for the press in which they stressed that the struggle of the peoples of Southeast Asia for peace is inseparable from the demonstrations against the U.S. military presence in that region of the globe, and against the revival of Japanese militarism.

Tokyo's plans to monitor marine communications in the Pacific Ocean up to 1000 miles away from Japan's shores is causing great alarm in Asian countries. Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's statement about turning Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" for the United States has caused even greater fears among Asian countries.

How does Peking regard the current course of the Nakasone cabinet for strengthening the military alliance with Washington, and for a revival of Japanese militarism? According to reports in the Japanese press, members of the Chinese delegation acting as observers at the international conference for banning nuclear weapons avoided expressing any opinion on this issue, and limited themselves to extremely cautious statements. Journalists attending a press conference did not hear one word from the Chinese delegation condemning Tokyo's plans to strengthen its military might and to strengthen its military alliance with Washington.

Zhao Ziyang, China's premier, described Japan's current foreign policy course when he met in February of this year in Peking with Nakaido, general secretary of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party and special envoy of the head of the Japanese government. Zhao Ziyang said then that he "has a good understanding of the goals of Japanese foreign policy--Japan assigns a great deal of importance to relations with the United States and is strengthening its ties with that country". In the words of the Chinese premier, he "understands Japan's desire to strengthen its defense forces, in order to be ready to turn back aggression". Zhao Ziyang made it understood that Peking believes that the threat to Japan comes from the Soviet Union.

It has been observed that Peking is now refraining from condemning Washington's plans to deploy cruise missiles and neutron bombs in Japan. Nothing is being said about the dangerous regular raids being made by American ships and submarines carrying nuclear weapons in the Pacific Ocean, and the use of Japanese ports by American ships with nuclear warheads on board. The Chinese news media are repeating with considerable satisfaction the lies that are being concocted in Washington and other Western capitals about the alleged "Soviet threat" in this part of the world.

Peking is also keeping silent about Tokyo's agreeing to the deployment of American "F-16" fighter bombers that are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. It is impossible for Peking not to notice that on the maps being published in Japanese newspapers showing the zone of action of the "F-16", in addition to the Sea of Japan, the Korean peninsula, and the Soviet Far East, vast regions of Northeastern China are also included.

Peking, however, does not seem to be assigning any importance to this real, and not mythical threat. This demonstrates Peking's actual complicity with the militaristic goals of American imperialism in Asia and the Pacific, with the inclusion of Japan in Washington's strategy which threatens peace and security; and complicity with the course against which the peoples of Asian countries are working more and more actively.

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CSO: 1819/2

CHINA'S TREATMENT OF INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES CONDEMNED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Aug 83 p 3

[Article: "Following a Course of Hostility and Provocation"]

[Text] China is intensifying its subversive war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Chinese armed provocations along the border with Vietnam are continuing. According to a report from the Vietnamese Information Agency (VIA), during the first half of this month Vietnamese border regions were subjected to repeated mortar attacks. Large groups of Chinese soldiers invaded the territory of the Republic. There were victims among the peaceful Vietnamese population, and material damage was incurred.

In a number of regions of Vietnam, Peking has developed vigorous espionage activities and it is waging a psychological war against Vietnam. Last week in Vietnam members of a counterrevolutionary organization were on trial; they were accused of trying to overthrow the existing regime. During the trial it was pointed out that the defendants had received support from China.

The Chinese news media are waging a malicious anti-Vietnam campaign. On 21 August the Peking newspaper RENMIN RIBAO made an open appeal "to wage a tireless campaign" against Vietnam and "to exert economic pressure and implement boycotts and sanctions in political and diplomatic spheres".

In Peking however, it is well known that Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea as soon as there is no longer any need for them to be there. This has been stated repeatedly by both Vietnam and Kampuchea. The reason for their presence is widely known--it is the undeclared war against Kampuchea that is being waged by Peking, Washington, and reactionary forces. Peking often reaches absolute absurdity in its efforts to distort the true state of affairs. We can offer an example of this. Several days ago a Pol Pot radio station of so-called "Democratic Kampuchea", broadcasting from Chinese territory and following orders from Peking, reported a lie to the effect that during the course of the Vietnamese volunteer troops' stay in Kampuchea, they killed more than 2.5 million Kampucheans. This is an awkward attempt to blame someone else for deeds it committed itself. Even Western observers in Bangkok, who can hardly be suspected of sympathizing with Vietnam, did not believe this supposed "news". Peking has been trying for a long time to justify its henchmen--the Pol Pot supporters. Peking calls the policy of genocide that it practiced in

Kampuchea just a "mistake", as a result of which about 3 million Kampucheans were killed.

Peking has also spread a broad subversive attack against Laos, which is directed at undermining the revolutionary gains that have been made there.

Peking is drawing ASEAN countries, in particular Thailand, into the orbit of its policies that are hostile to the states of Indochina. In an attempt to intensify the confrontation between these two groups of countries in Southeast Asia, Peking fabricated the theory of the alleged "Vietnamese threat". Peking used this idea to frighten the commander-in-chief of Thailand's armed forces, Sayut Kerdpol, who was in Peking on an official visit. The Thai general was also persuaded to intensify armed provocations against Vietnam. The Thai general is now in the Chinese province of Yunnan. It is no accident that his Chinese hosts included this province, which shares a border with Vietnam and Laos, in the itinerary of his trip through China. It is from this province that the Chinese are carrying out provocations against the neighboring countries. It was from the territory of Yunnan province that China dealt the major blow in its aggression against Vietnam in 1979.

Having mobilized activities directed at undermining the revolutionary process in the three countries of Indochina, Peking is pursuing its goal of eliminating Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea as obstacles in the path of its expansion into other countries of Southeast Asia. It is evident that Peking's annexationist goals have not changed.

To counterbalance this course, the countries of Indochina have made numerous statements regarding their desire to restore good-neighbor relations with China. With regard to Vietnam, its proposal to sign a bilateral agreement for peaceful coexistence with China is still in force. As pointed out in the note sent by the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this proposal from Vietnam creates a favorable atmosphere for both sides to reach a settlement for normalization of relations with each other.

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CSO: 1819/2

SETTLEMENT OF AFGHAN ISSUE DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 30 Aug 83 p 3

[Article: "The Path to Settlement and Its Opponents"]

[Text] Two years ago, in August 1981, the government of Afghanistan issued a statement regarding the question of a political settlement of the situation surrounding the country. It is widely known that the proposals presented in this statement made it possible in June 1982 to begin an Afghan-Pakistani dialogue, with UN mediators. Three rounds of Afghan-Pakistani negotiations have now been held. Both sides have agreed that the exchange of opinions has been useful and that progress was made during each round of talks.

In spite of this, however, the situation surrounding Afghanistan remains complex. Several days ago Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee and president of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] Revolutionary Council, issued a message to the people of the country on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the restoration of Afghanistan's independence. Unfortunately, he noted that various forms of armed aggression against revolutionary Afghanistan are still being carried out from the territory of Iran and Pakistan, and there is open interference in the country's internal affairs.

It is no secret that the United States is the primary organizer and inspiration behind the undeclared war against the DRA. American imperialism is the main opponent of a political settlement of the situation in Southwest Asia, since it is hoping to keep this region as a hotbed of tension in the world. At the same time, it should be mentioned that the United States does have accomplices. One of them is Peking. The Afghan news agency BAKHTAR pointed out that China cannot hide its own involvement in the undeclared war against the DRA.

Having made a deal with the Afghan counterrevolution, Peking is providing the bandits with various aid and services, including propaganda work. The other day, for example, XINHUA, the official Chinese news agency, zealously broadcast on its channels the nonsensical ravings of the leaders of counterrevolutionary Afghan bands. Specifically, the broadcasts quoted the boastful statements made by one Savaf, leader of the so-called "Islamic Alliance of Afghan Fighters for the Faith". This traitor who is entrenched in the Pakistani city of Peshawar, presented dreams as reality, claiming that the situation in Afghanistan is now "favoring" the counterrevolutionaries, who are supposedly "very strong". The

Pakistani newspaper KHAYDER made a statement several days ago regarding the alleged "successes" of the mercenaries. In an editorial appearing on 17 August a caustic question was posed: "If the Afghan Mudjahidins (as the counterrevolutionaries call themselves) have captured such a vast amount of Afghan territory, why don't they form their own government there? Why do they still have their headquarters in Peshawar?" The answer is obvious. The newspaper emphasized the irreversible nature of the Afghan revolution and called on the Pakistani government to put an end to its participation in the policy of confrontation with Afghanistan, which does not correspond to the country's national interests. On the same basis one can say that the policy of confrontation with the DRA does not correspond to the national interests of the Chinese people.

In his message to the Afghan people, Babrak Karmal noted: "We are ready and willing to expand relations of mutually beneficial cooperation based on equal rights with all countries, regardless of their political and social systems; on the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for national sovereignty, independence, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries". The Afghan leader emphasized that this also applies to neighboring countries, among which he mentioned China. Karmal once again stated that the existing problems must be settled at the negotiating table.

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CSO: 1819/2

CHINA'S INVOLVEMENT WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS CRITICIZED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by D. Lubsan: "Peking's Way of Helping"]

[Text] It is well known that Chinese leaders are trying constantly to describe China as a faithful friend and ally of young independent states. At a session of the Chinese National People's Congress held in Peking in June of this year, there was again talk about China's support for the struggle of peoples of developing nations for their national rights and for the development of a national economy. A statement was made at the session that "China will make even greater efforts to promote the continuous development of economic and technical cooperation with developing countries on the basis of equal rights, mutual gain, increased efficiency, and joint development".

The facts, however, show that Peking's eloquent words do not in reality correspond to its actual deeds. Let us take a look at these facts.

Every year there is an increase in the trade deficit carried by Asian and African countries in their commerce with China. These countries have essentially become suppliers of hard currency for the Peking leadership; this currency is used to pay off China's debts in its trade with the West. Peking uses a whole arsenal of improper methods to penetrate the markets of developing countries, which it is borrowing successfully from imperialist states. The primary method in use is dumping. The low prices on Chinese goods are just an enticement that is used to gain access to the markets of developing countries. First Chinese goods gain a foothold in these countries, then China raises their prices sharply. The influx of Chinese products not only gives rise to a drain on financial resources, it also threatens various sectors of national industry and hinders their development. For example, the influx of Chinese textiles almost put an end to the textile industry in Zambia and Nigeria.

China also extends credit and loans in order to penetrate the markets of developing countries. The same principle has been observed in this area as well: as soon as the Chinese goods gain a foothold in the market of a given country, Peking puts an end to its economic "aid" and tightens the financial conditions for granting this aid. In 1970 China promised to provide aid to developing countries totalling 800 million dollars, now this "aid" totals only about 200 million dollars. For instance, China promised Zimbabwe 30 million dollars in aid, but recently it refused to fulfill its promise.

It is more than this duplicitous policy, however, that is causing more and more concern in developing countries. The low economic efficiency of the projects built by China, the excessive delays in the realization of credit that has been granted, and the poor product quality are all negative aspects of China's economic "assistance". Over recent years China has been able to put into operation a little more than 130 of its 500 planned projects abroad. In its efforts to achieve a propaganda effect, Peking provides most of its assistance for the construction of small light industry enterprises, stadiums, and other projects of that nature, which do not require significant expenditures. At the same time it refuses to erect industrial projects that would help solve urgent economic problems in developing countries. For example, Peking refused to lay a railroad between Guinea and Mali, build a hydroelectric power plant on the Senegal River, and help with a whole series of other projects. Meanwhile, China demands payment for its "aid" in hard currency or in deliveries of copper, rubber, phosphates, and other types of valuable raw materials.

Once it gains a solid foothold in the market of a given developing country, the Chinese leadership is more and more often refusing to modernize projects that it has helped build and that are operating at a loss because of obsolete equipment. The most graphic example of this is the railroad connecting Tanzania and Zambia. Seven years ago Chinese propaganda called this project "an example of Chinese-African friendship". But today, according to a report in the magazine *AFRIQUE-ASIE*, the railroad is barely alive. There were 600 accidents on the railroad during the first two years of its operations. For a long period in 1980 the railroad did not operate at all. Every year it operates at a loss of about 5 million dollars. Charles Nyirenda, general director of the railroad, recently said, "the railroad is in serious financial trouble; immediate measures are needed to correct the problems". Because of the unsuitability and obsolescence of Chinese rolling stock, Tanzania and Zambia were forced a little while ago to turn to other countries for contemporary equipment. In this connection, it is becoming clearer and clearer that for developing countries, the so-called "Chinese aid" turns into major losses and undermines their own economies. It is also becoming clearer that while representing itself as an unselfish benefactor, Peking is treating developing countries just as its current imperialist partners do.

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CHINA CRITICIZED FOR ITS TREATMENT OF VIETNAM

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Sep 83 p 3

[Article: "A Negative Response from China"]

[Text] Peking has once again demonstrated that it is not interested in creating a favorable atmosphere for settling relations with Vietnam. Last Tuesday a highly placed official in the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement which indicates that Peking has reacted negatively to Vietnam's proposal for a cease-fire along the border shared by the two countries from 30 August through 8 October.

In presenting this proposal in a note sent on 19 August, Vietnam's goal was to guarantee the population living in the border regions peaceful, normal conditions for celebrating the national holidays of Vietnam and China, which are observed on 2 September and 1 October, respectively. Without waiting for a response from Peking, the Vietnamese government decided unilaterally to adhere strictly to the given proposal and it issued the appropriate orders to the republic's armed forces stationed along the Vietnamese-Chinese border. This was announced in a document distributed by the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs last Sunday. The document also once again expressed the hope that the Chinese government would give a positive response to the Vietnamese proposal and that it would issue the corresponding orders to its armed forces.

Peking, however, did not meet Vietnam's constructive proposal halfway, even though the proposal corresponds fully to the aspirations of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. On 30 August Zhang Dewei, deputy department chief in the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, could find nothing better to say than that the Vietnamese proposal was "demagogical propaganda". It is clear from his statement that China does not intend to make any promises to halt armed actions along the border with Vietnam. At the same time, the Chinese representative rambled on and on about the alleged desire of the Chinese leadership "to preserve a permanent condition of peace, tranquility, and stability along the Chinese-Vietnamese border". It is the opinion of observers that the Chinese representative needed to present this argument in order to deceive the international community and to put Chinese foreign policy in a more attractive light.

A fact, however, remains a fact. Peking must be the one to take responsibility for the tension along the border with Vietnam, where Chinese troops are

constantly making armed provocations against the neighboring country. Peking's leaders are thus trying to force Vietnam to change its foreign policy course, and in particular, to stop supporting the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea.

It is no accident that the Chinese representative tied the issue over the Chinese-Vietnamese border to the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

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CSO: 1819/2

SITUATION IN MIDDLE EAST DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by D. Lubsan: "A Flawed Analysis"]

[Text] In recent days the world press has been devoting a great deal of attention to the situation in the Middle East. This is tied primarily to the situation in Lebanon, where the United States is expanding its armed interference, and also to the international conference on the Palestinian problem which was held recently in Geneva. In analyzing the development of events in this part of the world, the overwhelming majority of foreign observers point directly at the policies of the United States and Israel as the primary reason behind the crisis situation in the Middle East.

The Chinese news agency XINHUA also released a commentary on the problems in the Middle East. There are a number of positions expressed in this commentary with which one can certainly agree. For example, XINHUA remarked that there is an urgent need to find a just resolution for the Palestinian problem.

XINHUA is also correct in stating that the United States and Israel are stubbornly refusing to recognize the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the right of the Palestinian people to create an independent state. The author of the commentary is right when he writes about the danger of partitioning Lebanon and Israel's stubborn refusal to withdraw its troops from that country.

At the same time, however, the analysis of the Middle East situation offered by the Chinese news agency contains some serious flaws, to put it mildly. Certain points can only be described as falsifications of reality.

Specifically, XINHUA writes about the existing disagreements among Arab countries and the Palestinian resistance movement and without providing any proof, states that the Soviet Union is involved. There is not a gram of truth in this. The Soviet Union, together with other countries of socialist cooperation, including Mongolia, has always believed that the unity of Arab peoples is one of the most important conditions for the successful struggle against their imperialist and Zionist enemies, and for a just resolution to the Palestinian problem.

Just as tendentious is XINHUA's assertion that "when the peace process in the Middle East reaches a dead end, the United States and the Soviet Union

intensify their own skirmishes in the region". What does the Chinese news agency have in mind when it refers to the "peace process"? What "skirmishes" is it talking about? It is difficult to shake off the impression that by "peace process" XINHUA means the notorious Camp David deal that was made between Sadat and Begin, and which, it is widely known, Peking supported. This deal did not bring peace to the Middle East. What's more, the Camp David agreement led to the tragedy in Beirut, to the massacre of Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila, and Israel's occupation of a large part of Lebanon. With regard to the so-called "skirmishes" between the United States and the Soviet Union discussed by XINHUA, this is nothing more than an attempt by Chinese propagandists to drag out the well-known thesis about the "equal responsibility" of the United States and USSR for aggravation of international tensions, in the Middle East in particular. Using this "conception", they are trying not only to discredit the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and depict the Soviet Union as an enemy of peace, they are also trying to dictate the Soviet Union's behavior. In essence, the Soviet Union is told that in order not to create any "complications" in the international arena, it should yield to imperialist pressure, and refuse to support its friends and allies. In a complete departure from the facts, XINHUA even tried to describe Soviet policies as being more warlike than those of the United States. The United States is supposedly sending a new emissary to the Middle East, while the Soviet Union is sending arms to Syria. XINHUA somehow forgot to mention that Syria needs the Soviet arms so that it will be able to resist Israel, which is armed to the teeth and is threatening Syria blatantly with new aggression. The mouthpiece for Chinese propaganda somehow forgot to mention that even while sending a new emissary to the Middle East, Washington backs up its diplomacy with brutal military force. American warriors are doing the killing now in Lebanon, and the United States is threatening to use force against Libya.

In summary, we can say that the XINHUA news agency in attempting to analyze the situation in the Middle East, remains a captive of old Maoist schemes. In Peking, where a great deal is being said today about the need to study Marxism, they are as before ignoring the truly Marxist, class analysis in evaluations of international events.

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AMERICAN ANTI-SOVIETISM CITED IN KOREAN AIRLINER INCIDENT

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] MONTSAME, 6 Sep 83--The Reagan administration in the United States is stopping at nothing in order to aggravate Soviet-American relations even further, to intensify international tensions for its own global hegemonistic goals, and to justify its policies for the arms race and preparations for nuclear war.

The most recent example of this is the flagrant provocation being carried out by the United States against the Soviet Union, using the South Korean airplane that flew from the United States and invaded USSR air space in the area of Kamchatka, the Sea of Okhotsk, and Sakhalin Island. It has now become obvious that this provocation was planned ahead of time and was a sanctioned activity. We should point out that statements by many experts on military and technical issues and mass new media in capitalist countries, including the United States, speak eloquently in support of the position that the route and character of the flight of this airplane-violator were not accidental and were of an espionage nature. Therefore there can be no discussion of any "technical difficulties" that supposedly explain why a foreign plane would penetrate Soviet borders so deeply. There are also reports of the presence of a second spy plane, an "RS-135", travelling along with the South Korean airliner. It should be pointed out that before now American military planes have flagrantly violated USSR air space, especially in the Far East, a number of times.

Now officials in Washington, led by the man in the White House, who since the beginning of his presidency has conducted a policy for deteriorating relations with the USSR, has practically brought negotiations for curbing the arms race and averting nuclear war to a dead-end. They are spreading an unbridled, anti-Soviet slander campaign in connection with the South Korean plane's invasion of USSR borders. Not satisfied with generating frantic anti-Soviet psychosis within the country and abroad, Washington has gone even further and made some sordid insinuations about the Soviet Union at the UN Security Council. Of course, the U.S. attempt to use the podium of that authoritative international organization to discredit the USSR in the eyes of the rest of the world did not meet with success. This same fate awaits all of Washington's ventures with their base methods for aggravating tensions, which are undertaken with the knowledge and direct participation of the American president. These masters of dirty deeds across the ocean do not have even the most minute reason to make accusations against the Soviet Union, which from the very moment

It is formation and up through today has been putting forward constructive proposals and has been taking specific steps for delivering humanity from the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe. It is indicative that the current anti-Soviet campaign organized by the United States on the eve of the beginning of a new round of Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva and the regular session of the UN General Assembly, is being embraced readily by other imperialist powers, and by all those who are hostile toward the Soviet Union and would like to use this for their own political gain. Peking's propaganda media have described the events surrounding the airplane that disappeared in an extremely tendentious way, which contribute to the aggravation of tension.

The U.S. administration is resorting to malicious anti-Soviet rhetoric in the "cold war" spirit and in the spirit of Reagan's declared anti-communist "crusade", not so much because it wishes to cover the tracks of its own flagrant provocation in Soviet air space, to lay the blame for something it did at someone else's feet, and to slander the Soviet Union's peaceful policies, but more because it wants to justify its own militaristic course and its irresponsible and irrational policy of preparing for nuclear war. It is no coincidence that in the loud cacophony of this regular anti-Soviet hysteria, one can easily hear the harsh voices of those who demand that all negotiations with the USSR be cut off, and who are calling for armament and rearmament. The new anti-Soviet provocation on the part of the United States and the frantic slander campaign against the USSR take on an especially sinister significance on the background of the Washington administration's actions directed at a premeditated breakdown in the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva and at the deployment of first-strike weapons on the European continent that are aimed at the USSR and its allies. Here it is appropriate to ask of what value is all the idle talk by Reagan and his circle about "morality", "humanity", and "human rights", when these cynical statements are used to justify the U.S. administration's course that is heading toward unleashing a thermonuclear war--the most inhuman, amoral action? The answer is simple: this is just a smoke screen behind which the "lovers of humanity" in Washington are hiding, while they are pushing the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

The U.S. anti-Soviet provocation connected with the invasion of USSR air space by the South Korean plane in violation of generally accepted norms and principles of international law, and the new wave of anti-Soviet hysteria that arose after this incident in the United States and a number of other countries, are links in the militaristic policies and activities of the administration in Washington, which is hoping to frustrate the efforts of peaceful states and peoples in the sphere of improving the international climate, and to avoid resolution of the most pressing international problems that involve the vital interests of all humanity, especially in the area of nuclear disarmament. People in the Mongolian People's Republic, and throughout the world, absolutely condemn the Reagan administration's provocative and incendiary actions and believe that official Washington should take full responsibility for the consequences. In order to promote its own mercenary imperial interests, Washington is pursuing an extremely dangerous international adventuristic course, and is cold-bloodedly playing with the lives and fates not only of a limited number of people, but of whole nations.

CHINESE TERRITORIAL CLAIMS DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSII MONGOLII in Russian 20 Sep 83 p 3

[Article: "Territorial Claims Renewed"]

[Text] China has renewed its territorial claims on islands located hundreds and thousands of kilometers from the Chinese coast. Last Wednesday an official representative of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced in Peking that "the islands of Niansha, as well as the islands of Xisha, Zhongsha, and Dongsha", which are commonly known as Spratly, Paracel, Macclesfield Bank, and Pratas, respectively, "always have been and remain an integral part of Chinese territory".

These islands are located in the South China Sea, whose waters wash not only the coast of China, but also Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, and a number of other countries. Geographically speaking, these islands are much closer to these other countries than they are to China. For example, the Spratly Islands, about which the representative from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs spoke in particular, are located twice as far from the Chinese coastline as from the Vietnamese coast. But the issue here is not just distance.

China's assertion that the islands in the South China Sea "always have been" part of Chinese territory does not have any serious foundation in fact. Up until relatively recently, almost all the islands were uninhabited and only rarely did fishermen from coastal countries visit the islands. Chinese fishermen started appearing on these islands only in the middle of the 19th century, after a relaxation of the strict "maritime prohibition" introduced by the Manchurian Qing dynasty. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese started developing these islands, in particular the Paracel Islands, at the beginning of the 17th century. In 1836 a special Vietnamese detachment planted 10 banners on the Paracel Islands indicating that the territory belonged to Vietnam. At the end of the 19th century, in connection with the wreck of two English ships in the area of the Paracel Islands, the department of foreign relations of the Qing court made an official statement that China had no ties with these islands.

It is well known, however, that in January of 1974 China used treacherous tactics and armed force to seize the Paracels. Through this action the Peking leadership offered a graphic demonstration that Mao Zedong's statement about the need to "secure Southeast Asia" for China was not just idle talk. Many

Observers see the seizure of the Paracels as the beginning of a new stage in Peking's realization of its expansionist plans in a southern direction. Subsequently Peking has made numerous unambiguous allusions to the effect that the same fate awaits other islands in the South China Sea. This involves first and foremost the Spratly archipelago, which has an important strategic location. Shipping lines from the Pacific Ocean to the Indian Ocean pass nearby these islands. In addition, there are supposed to be large deposits of minerals in this region, in particular petroleum. Some deposits have already been discovered.

In the summer of 1977 at a meeting of staff members and representatives from the Chinese army, Huang Hua, then Chinese minister of foreign affairs, frankly stated that "The primary issue now is Nansha (the Spratly Islands), about which we are doing nothing as yet, even though sovereignty over these islands certainly belongs to China". The Chinese minister also said that Peking would hold no negotiations over the ownership of the islands. Meanwhile, Vietnam considers the Spratly Islands part of its territory and controls a large part of them. Some of the islands and islets in the Spratly group are controlled by the Philippines and Malaysia.

On Wednesday a representative from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs once again stated that "China has indisputable sovereignty" over the Spratly Islands and the waters belonging to the islands, and that "the resources in these regions belong to China".

What has caused China to renew its territorial claims on these islands now in particular?

In 1977 when Huang Hua said that "we are doing nothing as yet" with regard to the Spratly Islands, Peking's technical possibilities for resolving the problem of these islands using the same "method" it used for the Paracels were quite limited. The Spratly Islands are too far away from the Chinese coast and they are scattered over a vast area. Therefore, China could use a "surprise" tactic and at best seize one or two islands, but it is unlikely that it could hold onto them because of the limited possibilities of China's navy and air force. Today the situation has changed somewhat. Over the past six years China has been actively building up the power of its navy. Foreign military experts have focused attention on the fact that China has started building naval vessels that can operate over much greater distances than previous ones. In the fall of last year a report was issued concerning the production of China's first helicopter carrier. Peking followed very closely England's actions in its seizure of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands during the course of its conflict with Argentina.

Under these conditions the question arises: is Peking's public renewal of claims on the Spratly Islands a prelude to military operations to seize the islands? Judging from the statement made by the representative of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking is now looking for a pretext for operations of this sort.

In any case, by making these territorial claims Peking is pursuing a very dangerous course.

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JAPANESE-CHINESE RELATIONS ANALYZED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSII MONGOLII in Russian 20 Sep 83 p 3

[Article: "Peking-Tokyo--'There Are No Differences of Opinion'"]

[Text] A Chinese-Japanese conference was held in Peking at the ministerial level. Conferences of this nature have been held periodically between the two countries over the course of the past three years. Both parties, however, assigned particular importance to this conference. This was the first meeting between high level representatives of the two countries since Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister of Japan, took office in November of last year.

In addition to questions of bilateral economic cooperation, the Chinese and Japanese representatives devoted a great deal of attention to international problems. As noted in the official report issued at the conclusion of the conference, both sides stressed that they shared the same views with regard to the approach to the "situation in Afghanistan and Kampuchea". The approach taken by Peking and Tokyo to these issues is well known: continued foreign interference in the internal affairs of two sovereign Asian states, and attempts to prevent the peoples of Afghanistan and Kampuchea from carrying out revolutionary transformations.

Judging from reports by foreign mass media, the Chinese-Japanese conference did not manage to get by without slanderous statements being made regarding the Soviet Union and other socialist states. Wu Xueqian, China's minister of foreign affairs, in particular supported the false conjectures of his Japanese colleague, Shintaro Abe, regarding the "growing Soviet military threat"; these fabrications are now being used by official Tokyo to justify a forced militarization of the country. Judging by other statements made by the two ministers, both Peking and Tokyo have willingly let themselves be drawn into Washington's anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the "incident" involving the South Korean airplane. This campaign is unprecedented in terms of its massive scale.

Japanese journalists reporting on the course of the conference focused attention on Wu Xueqian's statement that he has "an understanding of Japan's defense policy" and that "between Japan and Tokyo there are no differences of opinion on this issue".

The essence of Japan's "defense" policy was revealed in a "White Paper" published at the end of last month in Tokyo; it was prepared by the Japan Defense Agency and approved by the Japanese Cabinet of Ministers. First and foremost, this document reflects the military policy of the current Japanese government of Nakasone. Japan's armed forces are now being elevated to a "global level" and are being tied even more closely to the Pentagon's strategy. The essence of the ideas presented in the "White Paper" is that as a strong economic power, Japan should play an increasing role in world politics. It is supposed to support this role through military means in close alliance with the United States and NATO. At the same time, Japan's "defense" policy is taking on a more offensive character. Even the majority of Japanese newspapers described this policy as an open course toward forced militaristic preparations. It is remarkable that in reporting on the "White Paper", the AINIA news agency stressed the efforts made in the document to justify this type of policy by referring to the "threat" to Japan coming from the Soviet Union.

Asian countries are extremely alarmed over the plans to deploy American "F-16" fighter bombers capable of making nuclear strikes, at the Misawa base located in northern Japan. The leading Chinese newspaper RENMIN RIBAO also provided an unequivocal description of Peking's position on this serious problem. At the end of last month the paper printed a statement made by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to the effect that the United States will deploy the "F-16" planes in northern Japan "in order to counteract the continuous increase in Soviet armed forces in Asia". In connection with this, we should recall the statement made by Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese premier, who in his own words, has a good understanding of the goal of Japanese foreign policy--that Japan assigns a great deal of importance to relations with the United States and is strengthening its ties with that country. It is widely known that Peking is now refraining from criticism of Washington's plans to deploy cruise missiles and neutron weapons in Japan.

Commenting on the militaristic programs of Japanese ruling circles, the influential Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES writes that "Prime Minister Nakasone is meeting all the United States' demands and is taking a totally uncritical approach to the course toward military confrontation with the Soviet Union". The Indian paper stresses that "this kind of policy can lead to a serious deterioration of the situation in Asia". It is precisely this policy of which Peking now has a good "understanding".

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CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH CHILE CONDEMNED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSII MONGOLII in Russian 23 Sep 83 p 3

[Article: "Aid Being Given to End Isolation"]

[Text] Pinochet's fascist junta, which has been subject to the harshest censure by the world for its crimes against the Chilean people, has in recent days been making desperate attempts to end its international isolation. Specifically, the 173rd anniversary of Chile's independence was used to achieve this goal.

Chilean embassies abroad received an order from Santiago to hold elaborate receptions and banquets to celebrate the anniversary and to invite as many influential guests as possible. Massive funds were allocated for these events.

In the majority of cases, however, embarrassment was awaiting those organizing these propagandistic activities. In many countries with whom Santiago maintains official diplomatic relations, very few of those invited showed up at the receptions. Even the governments that sympathize with Pinochet thought it best under the present conditions not to advertise their ties with the dictator and sent minor officials to represent them at the banquets.

Only in Washington and the capitals of a number of Latin American states, where individuals resembling Pinochet are in power, did enough guests show up at the embassies, including high-ranking officials of the local governments.

Peking's leaders were also among those who decided to help Pinochet end his international isolation. The XINHUA news agency reported on 19 September that Zou Yu, PRC minister of justice, attended a reception held at the Chilean embassy in honor of Chile's independence day as an official representative of the Chinese government.

This fact graphically demonstrates that in spite of making certain advances toward democratic forces in Latin America, Peking is still supporting one of the most reactionary regimes in the history of that continent.

At the end of August a Chinese trade delegation visited Chile; it held negotiations with representatives of the Pinochet junta on increasing the scale of economic cooperation. At the beginning of September, when many people throughout the world were observing the 13th anniversary of the victory in the presidential elections achieved by the people's unity bloc led by Allende,

Chinese propaganda had nothing good to say at all about this remarkable Chilean revolutionary and patriot. On 11 September, which marked the 10th anniversary of the fascist coup which brought Pinochet to power, Chinese propaganda said nothing critical of this dictator and murderer. It is also noteworthy that when Chinese propaganda was forced to report the recent demonstrations by Chileans against the unlawful regime, it invariably calls them "anti-government" demonstrations.

And now Peking thought it possible to send a high-ranking official to the Chilean embassy, when even the American press is predicting Pinochet's imminent downfall.

It is interesting that this person turned out to be the minister of justice, that is, the head of the department that should be well informed about the crimes being committed by the fascist junta in Chile.

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APPRAISAL OF CHINESE-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 23 Sep 83 p 3

[Article: "A New Stage in Peking's Relations with Washington"]

[text] As Wu Xueqian, China's minister of foreign affairs, announced, recent decisions made by the Reagan administration have improved Chinese-American relations; they will be raised to a new level during the course of the upcoming visit to Peking by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger. Wu Xueqian made this statement at a press conference with American and Canadian journalists in connection with his upcoming visits to Canada and the United States. His trip will begin on 4 October.

Among the decisions made by the Reagan administration that Peking views as "favorable" for the development of Chinese-American relations, the Chinese minister of foreign affairs named the relaxation of restrictions on the sale of contemporary American technology to China. Commenting on this statement, the UPI news agency notes that the issue of supplying China with so-called "dual purpose" technology will be at the center of attention during the forthcoming negotiations between Weinberger and the Chinese leaders. The news agency points out that "dual purpose" technology is equipment that can be used in both civil and military spheres.

It is expected that Weinberger will arrive in Peking on 25 September, and will meet with Deng Xiaoping and Zhang Aiping, China's minister of defense. At the press conference in Peking China's minister of foreign affairs stressed that this particular visit "will serve to strengthen mutual understanding and trust" between China and the United States. With regard to the military problems that will be discussed during the negotiations between Weinberger and Zhang Aiping, Wu Xueqian said, "that is their affair".

It is well known that during the negotiations between Zhang Aiping, China's minister of defense, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, held in Peking in February of this year, an agreement was reached to hold conferences on renewing cooperation and exchanges, specifically in the area of military medicine, training military personnel, and material and technical supply for troops. Observers view this fact, in addition to the Pentagon chief's upcoming visit to Peking, as steps toward strengthening American-Chinese contacts in the military sphere.

At the press conference Wu Xueqian also reported that an agreement was reached on the question of reciprocal visits by Zhao Ziyang, premier of China's State Council, and U.S. President Reagan. Negotiations are now being conducted through diplomatic channels on the specific time periods for these visits.

As recent events show, China's leadership is actually continuing its course toward "strategic cooperation" with the United States with regard to global international problems. In spite of Peking's criticism of various actions taken by Washington in the international arena, China's leadership is trying not to aggravate its relations with the current Washington administration. Even while criticizing Washington's position in the Middle East, Central America, and South Africa, Peking is refraining from condemning the most dangerous trends in the White House's global strategy. For example, Peking is not making any comments about the "crusade" that Reagan has declared against communism, its pushing the world toward nuclear war, and its development of military bases in the Far East and the Pacific, an area which encompasses China itself. Chinese propaganda describes the efforts to strengthen the American-Japanese military alliance, which threatens peace in Asia, as "measures taken in response to the USSR's military preparations" in the Far East.

Peking also virtually justifies Washington's plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe by describing this as "legitimate concern" on the part of the West for its security, and as an attempt by the United States to achieve equality with the USSR in the face of the Soviets' alleged nuclear superiority in Europe. Meanwhile, Peking remains silent or reacts negatively with regard to the numerous initiatives of the USSR that are directed at reducing the military tension in Europe.

Peking and Washington are in complete agreement on Afghanistan and Kampuchea. It is well known that both China and the United States are organizers and active participants in the undeclared war now being waged against the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples.

Among the problems that are somehow darkening relations between Peking and Washington is the continued supply of American weapons to Taiwan. This problem, however, affects only China's narrow national interests. The Reagan administration is fully confident that this problem will not affect its friendly relations with Peking. One of the latest confirmations of this can be seen in Deng Xiaoping's recent meeting with a group of American senators. Orrin Hatch, one of the senators, said that it was "significant" that Deng Xiaoping, who inspired normalization of relations between China and the United States, did not raise the issue of Taiwan during the course of their meeting.

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MONGOLIA MARKS 34th ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRC

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by T. Gombo, reprint of UNEN article published 1 Oct 83:
"Commemorating the 34th Anniversary of the Formation of the PRC"]

[Text] Thirty-four years ago, in 1949, the anti-imperialist people's revolution achieved victory in China and the formation of the People's Republic of China was proclaimed. This was the result of many years of selfless struggle on the part of the Chinese people and their best representatives--the communists and revolutionaries--for the national and social liberation of the country from the centuries-old oppression of the feudal system and the militarists' reactionary regime.

The victory of the people's revolution was an event of critical importance in the history of long-suffering China and it had a direct connection with the positive development of conditions in the international arena, in particular with the crushing defeat of fascist Germany and militaristic Japan, with a decisive role being played by the Soviet armed forces. The revolution opened up before the Chinese people favorable prospects for building a new life and for developing the country along the path of true freedom and progress. The departure of China, a country with millions and millions of people and the largest country in Asia, from the colonial system of imperialism did a great deal to strengthen the position of the forces of peace and socialism and it was a new tangible blow against imperialism. Therefore, the victory of the people's revolution in China and the formation of the People's Republic of China received the ardent approval of all those whose sympathy and class solidarity has always been with the Chinese workers.

The establishment of friendly relations and cooperation with all socialist states, especially with China's great neighbor, the Soviet Union, was of immense importance in defending the revolutionary gains of the Chinese people and for the country's development along the path of socialism. The class nature of these relations was clearly reflected in the Chinese-Soviet Treaty for Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Aid, and in other treaties and agreements that China signed with many fraternal countries of socialism. These international legal documents stipulated mutual obligations for providing international aid in defending the peoples' revolutionary and socialist gains; and comprehensive development of broad political, economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation on the principles of equal rights, mutual

ain, respect for territorial integrity, and non-interference in internal affairs.

The Chinese people reaped abundant fruits from these relations of friendship and cooperation during the first years of building a new life; in resolving complex problems in the social, economic, and cultural transformation of the country; and in the struggle against the encroachment of imperialist and reactionary forces. The country's national economy, which had been undermined and ravaged by many years of war, was basically restored in a very short period of time. In 1953 the PRC started working on the fulfillment of the first five-year plan to develop the national economy and culture. Agrarian reform was implemented throughout the country; millions of poor peasants received land; and the class of feudal landowners was liquidated.

The revolutionary transformations in China during the first years of the people's power were consolidated legally in the first PRC Constitution of 1954. The question of transforming private-capitalist industry and trade into a state sector was resolved successfully. The experience of its own development, as well as that of other fraternal countries of socialism, allowed the PRC to work out a course for the country's development along the path of building socialism. This course formed the basis of the decisions of the 8th CCP (Chinese Communist Party) Congress (1956); the party at that time was the main organizing and directing force in Chinese society and it enjoyed authority and respect in the worldwide communist and workers' movement.

The anti-popular, anti-socialist positions and actions of great khan-like chauvinists, represented by Mao Zedong and his confederates, interfered with putting the general policies of the CCP into practice. They undertook a course called "the three red banners" to undermine the foundations for building socialism in China, the natural consequence of which was the notorious Maoist "great proletarian cultural revolution". These adventurist political campaigns not only subjected all the workers leading party, state, and social organizations, and figures in science, culture, and the arts, to mass repression; they also left an indelible impression on all spheres of the country's social life, leading it to the brink of total catastrophe. The rate of development in the PRC was set back many years. The Maoist foreign policy course turned in an extremely negative direction, which led the PRC to break with its true class friends and allies, and to draw closer to former enemies of the Chinese people--the most aggressive circles of imperialist powers.

True, it is worth noting that the present leadership of the CCP is condemning the most blatant errors made by a group of radical Maoists, and it is making considerable efforts to overcome the serious difficulties tied to decades of disturbances and chaos. Getting rid of all the consequences of the "cultural revolution", for example, will certainly require great efforts, a lot of time, tenacity, and patience. Meanwhile, the lack of desire to refrain from anti-Sovietism, which is now a variety of contemporary anti-communism, and to refrain from the policies of great khan-like expansionism; the negative approach to questions involving the proper combination of national and international interests, and a non-class evaluation of key contemporary problems all interfere with a positive resolution by the Chinese leadership of

the many pressing problems in international politics as well as in the country's domestic political life.

The interests of the Chinese people and other peoples to live in conditions of peace and peaceful creative labor require normalization of relations between the PRC and its neighboring states. In particular, the normalization of relations between the PRC and the USSR is of fundamental importance not only for both countries, but also for establishing peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. This normalization of relations should in no way be detrimental to the national interests of other countries. We cannot help but be surprised at and condemn China's proposal of unacceptable conditions, including those directly touching on the sovereign rights of the MPR. This does not correspond to the statements made by official representatives of the PRC in support of restoring good neighbor relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the MPR and PRC.

We have an optimistic attitude about the normalization of relations between China and other fraternal socialist countries.

With regard to our country, the MPRP and the MPR government have repeatedly made their position clear on the question of developing Mongolian-Chinese relations. As in the past, they are speaking out in favor of normalization of relations based on principles of peaceful coexistence and good neighbor policies. Confirming their confidence in the fact the relations of true friendship and close cooperation will be established between our countries, the Mongolian community offers sincere congratulations to the working people of China on the anniversary of the formation of the PRC, and on this important date they heartily wish the working Chinese people happiness, prosperity, and great success in their creative labor.

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ANALYSIS OF CHINA'S VIEW ON GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Oct 83 p 3

[Article: "On China's Attitude toward the Geneva Negotiations"]

[text] The Chinese news media have given considerable attention to the latest round of Soviet-American negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe, which opened in Geneva in September. This attention can be easily explained. Even though China is an Asian country, it is a nuclear power. Naturally, China should be concerned over problems that involve nuclear disarmament. Just how did the Chinese news media handle the reporting on what is one of the most important problems of contemporary life?

Striking a pose as a "passive observer", a Peking radio commentator, for example, soon after the start of the Soviet-American negotiations stated that there has been no progress at the prolonged Geneva negotiations because supposedly "each side is trying to weaken and wear down its negotiating partner and to preserve and develop its own advantages". The Chinese commentator manipulated figures on the nuclear missile stocks of the USSR and NATO, and created the impression that the Soviet Union has the advantage. There is no such Soviet advantage, and knowledgeable Western experts even admit this. The Peking radio propagandist's statement that the Soviet Union "is trying to wear down its negotiating partner" in Geneva also has no basis in fact.

In this connection, we should recall that during the two years of negotiations in Geneva, the Soviet Union has proved that it is ready to search for mutually acceptable compromises, by demonstrating maximum flexibility that is compatible with the principle of equal security. Peking should be aware of this. Peking should also know about the Soviet Union's recent declaration of its readiness to keep in the European part of the country only the same number of medium-range missiles as England and France possess. And Peking should know that the USSR agrees to establish parity not only in terms of carriers, but also warheads. Peking is also aware that the Soviet Union made the assurance that if an agreement is reached, it will liquidate all the Soviet missiles that are in the reduction agreement, including a significant number of the SS-20 missiles. Foreign press commentaries have emphasized that these statements should remove any basis for fear on the part of China and Japan that the Soviet missiles covered by a reduction agreement would simply be shifted from the west to the east.

on the whole, before the beginning of the Geneva negotiations the Soviet Union created conditions that would allow the West without any misgivings or doubts to agree to the reduction that was proposed earlier--a reduction by more than two-thirds of medium-range means in Europe, with complete parity between the Warsaw Pact nations and NATO both in terms of carriers and warheads of this class.

If one is speaking generally about the problem of medium-range nuclear means, the Chinese news media for a long time have been virtually justifying Washington's plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, by describing the plans as "a demonstration of legitimate concern" on the part of the West for its security, and as an effort by the United States to achieve parity with the USSR in the face of alleged Soviet nuclear superiority. Recently a high-ranking Chinese representative confirmed this position of Peking's. Hao Deqing, chairman of the Chinese Society for the Study of International Relations, at a meeting with a West German delegation in Peking, said that from Peking's point of view, the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Europe was "unavoidable". At the same time, he warned the West against unilateral disarmament and called on European countries to "unite with more closely with one another".

With respect to nuclear missiles in Asia, we can frankly say that Peking's position is far from objective. In one of its September issues, the leading Chinese newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, published a special commentary in connection with the Soviet-American negotiations being held in Geneva. It asserted that the Soviet medium-range weapon potential in the Asian part of the country was "a threat to China and other countries". But if China demonstrates this kind of concern over its own security, why does it not express any readiness to participate in negotiations on medium-range weapons in Asia? The Soviet Union has made repeated offers to hold negotiations of this sort with the countries involved. Another question arises here: Why does Peking talk only about Soviet medium-range weapons in Asia, but forgets about the analogous American weapons? In the recently published ASIAN SECURITY annual for 1983, Japanese Professor Kosaka presents data according to which the medium-range potential in the region adjoining the USSR's Asian borders, including American planes, carrier-based aircraft, and Chinese missiles, totals more than 400 carrier units. According to Kosaka's estimates, the Soviet potential is less than this.

In essence, China is playing up to American imperialism with regard to these extremely important issues.

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CRITICISM OF CHINA'S BEHAVIOR AT UNITED NATIONS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 14 Oct 83 p 3

[Article: "Peking's Schemes at the United Nations"]

[text] China is now using the podium of the United Nations to attack the countries of Indochina; it is striving to retain the membership of Pol Pot supporters in this international organization, people who implemented a policy of genocide against the people of Kampuchea. Speaking at the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly being held in New York, China's representative Liang Yufan, spoke at length about the supposed "intensified aggression of foreign forces against the people of Kampuchea" and called on the General Assembly to continue its discussion of this issue.

It is because of the efforts of China, the United States, and a number of other states over the course of the past several years that the United Nations has been tied up with the discussion of the so-called "Kampuchean question". At the current Session of the UN General Assembly, the Soviet Union's representative rebuked these unseemly schemes and described them as interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. The Soviet delegate condemned the efforts to restore the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea in the guise of the so-called "coalition government". In essence, this "government" is the ill-matched rabble of enemies of the Kampuchean people. The Pol Pot supporters play a major role in this group.

Many countries and organizations are now demanding that the government of Kampuchea be granted its rightful place in the United Nations. A recent statement issued by the Indian Organization for Peace and Solidarity points out that the Kampuchean people long ago overthrew the bloody Pol Pot regime and established a people's republic in the country. The legally elected government of Kampuchea is the sole representative of the people of this country. The statement appeals to the nonaligned nations to demand once again at the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly the expulsion of the Pol Pot supporters from this international association.

But this is just what China and the United States are trying to prevent. On the eve of the opening of the Session and during the course of the Session, high-ranking representatives of the White House, including President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz, met and held negotiations with the leaders of the anti-Kampuchean "coalition", Sianuk and Sok San. The latter openly stated in

an interview with the American press that he wants to obtain a large volume of various weapons from the United States to use in his army. The leader of the Khmer reactionary emigrants did not conceal his confidence that he would receive everything he asked for.

China supplies a huge volume of weapons to the surviving Pol Pot supporters and other reactionaries who are entrenched in Thailand along the border with Kampuchea. With the help of Chinese weapons, Pol Pot bands have been waging an undeclared war against Kampuchea for almost five years.

Today the whole world knows the outcome of the experiment that was conducted in Kampuchea according to Maoist models. The result of this barbaric experiment was the destruction of over 3 million totally innocent Kampuchean citizens. Peking tried to create the conditions for turning Kampuchea into a base for expansion throughout all of Southeast Asia.

Peking's expansionist plans were not realized. They were prevented by the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime by Kampuchean revolutionaries with the help of Vietnamese volunteers. Today Kampuchea is being reborn out of the ashes. The people of the country are achieving great successes in building a new society. Every day the unity and solidarity grows between the people of Kampuchea and the peoples of Vietnam and Laos, who are fighting a common battle to defend their revolutionary gains.

The greater successes Kampuchea has, the more malicious its enemies become. But no matter how maliciously they behave, and no matter how they slander the friends of Kampuchea, the Kampucheans will not be shaken from their chosen path.

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SELECTED PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTARIES AND INTERVIEWS: 15-26 AUG 1983

Seventh Summer Physical Culture Festival in Ulaanbaatar

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1811 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Aug (MONTSAME)--The newspaper UNEN in a signed article writes that the seventh national summer physical culture festival, which ended recently in Ulaanbaatar, expressed itself in a great holiday of youth and beauty.

The national physical culture festival, which has already become a tradition, demonstrated what important frontiers the sports movement in the MPR/Mongolian People's Republic had reached in the past few years. The summer festival was held for 13 sports, the most popular ones in Mongolia. The paper notes that 300,000 people participated in its competitions. Indeed, the festival's final events ended in a heated and sustained struggle. Almost 30 new MPR records were set at these games. The strongest athletes, who came from various corners of the republic after winning local elimination competitions, contended for the lofty festival titles. The conduct of this national festival assists in expanding the mass physical culture movement in the MPR, the article says.

New Soviet Peace Initiative

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1341 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Aug (MONTSAME)--A MONTSAME commentator writes: From Moscow once again has sounded an impassioned plea to strengthen peace and avert nuclear war. This is a new Soviet initiative which was advanced by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yu. V. Andropov at a meeting with American senators in Moscow. The USSR pledges itself not to be the first to put any kinds of antisatellite weapons into outer space, that is, it introduces a unilateral moratorium on such launches for as long as other states, including the United States, abstain from introducing any type of antisatellite weapons into space.

This pledge persuasively confirms the resolve of the Soviet Union in the area of strengthening peace and international security. This new great USSR initiative is a direct continuation of the Soviet program of peace for the 1980's.

The USSR and the Soviet state are doing everything to preserve peace on earth and to save mankind from the threat of a fatal war. All progressive mankind last year received, with a feeling of deep gratitude, the unilateral pledge of the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons which was promulgated at the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. The people of the world have been waiting for the United States and the other nuclear powers to answer the reasonable steps of the USSR in a positive manner. However, as a result of a policy of confrontation and over-arming, carried out by the United States and its NATO allies, the international situation is acquiring an all the more dangerous character. The Reagan administration is continuing to demand unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union, seeking to obtain military superiority over it.

Mankind fervently welcomes and completely supports the new Soviet peace initiative which is directed toward strengthening the peace and security of all nations. People in the MPR/Mongolian People's Republic think that the United States must follow this reasonable example of the Soviet Union and say no to the different kinds of nuclear weapons in space.

Afghanistan's Successful Struggle for Independence

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1416 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] ULAANBAATAR, 19 Aug 83 (MONTSAME)--In 1919 the heroic Afghan people opened a new bright page in their history--Afghanistan proclaimed its independence. This historic event was indissolubly connected with the victory of Great October which opened a new stage in the struggle of the peoples of the East, including the Afghan people, for freedom and independence over imperialism, the newspaper UNEN writes today in a signed article "Along the Path of Revolutionary Transformation." The article is dedicated to the 64th anniversary of the restoration of Afghanistan's independence.

The newspaper notes that during these years, imperialistic, reactionary forces have provoked Afghanistan in every possible way, striving to use it as a support base for aggressive actions against Soviet Russia. These attacks of the imperialists were strengthened even more after the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

Completed under the leadership of the fighting vanguard of the Afghan people--the NDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan], the April Revolution became yet another new victory in the struggle of the people of Asia for national freedom, the summit of the fight of many generations of Afghan people for their independence and sovereignty, and for the creation of a new society. It is exactly for this reason that the countries of the socialist bloc and all progressive mankind are warmly greeting the victory of the April Revolution, and are rendering international support and help to revolutionary Afghanistan.

In order to create a favorable situation for intensifying the revolutionary process in the country and defending its revolutionary achievements, the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] consistently conducts a peaceful foreign policy, striving by political means to regulate the troubled situation around Afghanistan, which is the fault of reactionary imperialist circles. These aspirations have found reflection in the specific initiatives and proposals advanced by the DRA which have found the full support and approval of all progressive mankind, especially the countries of the socialist community.

Recently a DRA party-state delegation paid an official friendly visit to the [Mongolian People's Republic] and, in the course of the visit, signed an MPR-DRA agreement of friendship and cooperation which was a new impetus to the development and deepening of friendly relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples. It was an important landmark in the matter of establishing attitudes of peace, mutual understanding, and cooperation between peoples, says the newspaper UNEN.

Andropov Peace Initiative

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1812 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Aug (MONTSAME)--A MONTSAME commentator writes: All progressive mankind, including the Mongolian people, fervently greet the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union which gives the people of the world hope that our earth will not be consumed in the flames of a thermonuclear fire.

This important and constructive initiative, proposed by the Soviet leader Yu. V. Andropov at a meeting with American senators, once again demonstrates that the Soviet Union requires that the United States seek a path toward disarmament, and that it strives for a mutual agreement on and development of reasonable and common positions for eliminating the danger of beginning a new war, in particular, one in outer space.

The new peace steps of the Soviet Union are an appeal to raise obstacles in the way of imperialistic attempts to turn outer space into a beachhead for the accomplishment of their imperialist ambitions and, from there, to threaten the peace and well-being of mankind.

The new display of the good will of the Soviet Union, just like all the previous ones, in particular, the unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, answers equally the hopes and aspirations of all mankind--not to permit a nuclear catastrophe on earth or in outer space, and to strengthen peace and security on our planet.

Near East Tension Grows

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1816 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Aug (MONTSAME)--The newspaper UNEN in a signed article writes that as a result of the aggressive policy of the Israeli militarists, the Near East continues to remain one of the most dangerously explosive regions of the world. Ignoring a UN resolution and the demands of the world community, the Israeli hawks enjoying the support of the United States, are striving to enslave the peoples of the region, stirring up local wars. Lebanon became the object of Israeli aggression this past summer. The barbaric actions of the Israeli occupiers in this country have provoked rightful indignation throughout the entire world. The bloody slaughter at Sabre and Shatila has added to the list of the black deeds of Tel-Aviv, which has not been squeamish in any way in its longing to bring the Palestinian people and their resistance movement to their knees. The article says that today Israel has begun to implement a plan for the so-called "re-stationing" of its troops to the south of Lebanon which betrays its real intention to settle down, for a long time, in the country and, after partitioning it, to annex southern Lebanon to Israel.

The United States is encouraging, in every way possible, the aggressive raids of Israel and is doing everything to maintain an explosively dangerous situation in the region. The imperialist policy of Washington has found reflection in the so-called "Lebanese-Israeli friendship agreement," which was forced on Lebanon in accordance with an American scenario. The Lebanese patriotic forces have repudiated this document which represents a new attempt by zionism and imperialism to tie Lebanon to a hearse.

At the same time, the newspaper observes, the Israeli militarists are continuing to heat up the tension in the Bekaa Valley. The areas where the Syrian troops from the inter-Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon are stationed, are being subjected to constant shelling. Israel is widening its provocations against Syria which is opposing Israeli expansionist aspirations in the Near East. But, in spite of this, Syria is firmly following its own course of opposing the imperialist plans.

The peoples of the world are demanding that the Israeli aggressors and their imperialistic accomplices be curbed. For a just and comprehensive settlement of the Near East problem it is necessary to solve the main problem of the crisis--the Palestinian question.

UNEN emphasizes that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries believe that the main condition for resolution of this crisis is the total pull-out of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to the creation of their own state. At the present time the question of summoning an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested sides, including the only legal representative of the Palestinian people--the Palestine Liberation Movement, is once again on the agenda.

Growth of Mongolian Civil Aviation

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1825 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Aug (MONTSAME)--Mongolian aviation is pinning great hopes on a new airport terminal whose construction began at Buyant-uhaa in the Mongolian capital, L. Lhagba, chief of the main civil aviation directorate of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Council of Ministers, said in an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent.

The new airport terminal is being constructed by Soviet construction organization forces. It was designed by the institute Aeroprojekt/Central Office for the Surveying and Planning of Airlines and Airports/, where Soviet scholars took into account the specific character of our country, L. Lhagba noted. The airport terminal will open in 1985. It will permit a significant decrease in the downtime of planes, will increase the intensity of their operation, and will improve the quality of service to air passengers.

The new airport terminal will be equipped with modern Soviet equipment which will lighten the labor of Mongolian aviation specialists. Here has been planned the creation of a complex of public food services, comfortable rooms for mother and child, and also for foreign tourists.

The country's future airport will be able to handle in one hour more than 200 passengers on an international line, and 300 persons on an internal one.

The chief of the main MPR civil aviation directorate noted that today the share of civil aviation is 70 percent of passenger transport and 21 percent of all types of transport shipments.

Take-off and landing strips with firm coating, capable of handling large freight planes, are being built in the cities of Hohhot and Moron. The next five-year plan projects the construction of such strips in a number of other areas of the country.

The Soviet airline Aeroflot is a long-standing partner of the Mongolian airline MIAT. Based on an agreement between MIAT and Aeroflot, the Soviet friends are helping to train personnel, and to increase the skills of Mongolian pilots--L. Lhagba stressed.

MIAT is also participating actively in the activities of the permanent CEMA commission on civil aviation cooperation. Jointly with colleagues from the fraternal socialist countries we are solving the problems of the over-all development of international airports, flight safety, as well as other economic, technical and commercial spheres.

Soviet Call for Weapons Limitation

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1402 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Aug (MONTSAME)--The MPR press is continuing to comment widely on the new Soviet peace initiatives which were proposed to avert an arms race in outer space.

The Soviet Union intends to include on the agenda of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly a question "on concluding an agreement on prohibiting the use of force in outer space and force from outer space directed at the earth." The new Soviet peace initiatives were set forth in a letter of the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. Gromyko, to the UN General Secretary, J. Perez de Cuellar, the newspaper UNEN writes today. These proposals serve as a clear demonstration of the consistent foreign policy course of the Soviet Union which is directed at establishing a stable peace throughout the entire world, and the development of a mutually beneficial cooperation among states with different social orders.

UNEN notes that Soviet space research serves only the cause of peace and peaceful creation. Guided by a desire not to permit the militarization of outer space, the USSR in 1981 introduced a proposal to prohibit the placing of weapons of any kind in outer space, which was approved by the UN General Assembly. However, the working out of this agreement has still not begun because of the reckless and dangerous policy of the United States and its allies.

The paper emphasizes that the Mongolian people, like all progressive forces in the world, place great hope in the fact that the UN will support these reasonable steps of the USSR and will adopt specific measures on this question.

The newspaper HODOLMOR has called the new Soviet initiatives on the use of outer space for peaceful purposes a weighty contribution to the business of peace and security of nations. HODOLMOR notes in its commentary that the purpose of these proposals, set forth by Yuriy Andropov at a recent meeting with American senators is clear--not to permit the militarization of outer space and to prevent the spreading of the arms race to outer space.

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HAY AND FEED HARVESTING WORK IN MONGOLIA

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 16 Aug 83 p 1

[Article: "In the MPRP Central Committee"]

[Text] The MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee discussed a report by the first secretary of the Tob Aymag party committee, S. Choytil, on the progress of hay and feed procurement operations--an important part of the job of implementing the decisions of the 6th plenum of the MPRP Central Committee, as well as the progress of hay-harvesting work at several state farms, feed farms and agricultural associations of the Tob, Selenge, Bulgan and Hentev Aymags. The MPRP Central Committee issued specific directives on intensifying this important work.

The MPRP Central Committee, after devoting attention to a certain delay in hay and feed procurement, charged the leadership of Tob Aymag as well as all the leaders of the central and local party, administrative, public, agricultural organizations, ministries and departments, with the goal of accelerating the progress of hay and feed procurement, speedily completing preparations for the harvest, and increasing the tempo of all agricultural work.

The MPRP Central Committee pointed specifically to the need to analyze the conditions of this work in accordance with the decisions and views of the 6th plenum of the party Central Committee, to concentrate all resources and attention to this important campaign, and to take broad political and organizational measures to fulfill the feed procurement plan.

The realization of all MPRP Central Committee directives, the thorough intensification in carrying out hay and feed procurement, the implementation of the decisions of the 6th plenum of the MPRP Central Committee, and the charges of Comrade Y. Tsedenbal are becoming the main and urgent mission of all party-state, public and agricultural organizations, and the laborers of the country.

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NEW EDITION OF MONGOLIAN HISTORY BOOK

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 16 Aug 83 p 3

[Article: "Joint Work of Historians"]

[Text] The many-sided, close cooperation of Soviet and Mongolian scholars has been successfully developing for dozens of years now and is making an important contribution to all spheres of the physical production and spiritual life of both countries. The publication in the USSR at the beginning of 1983 of the third edition of the sound scholarly work--the one-volume "History of the Mongolian People's Republic" ("Nauka" Publishing House)--can serve as confirmation of this. The book is a multi-planned study of the country's history from ancient times to the present day.

Two earlier similar one-volume editions were published in 1954 and 1967 and were greeted with great interest by the Soviet and Mongolian public. The new edition of the book takes into account all of the principal changes which have occurred in the past 15 years. This work reflects the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the 17th and 18th MPRP/Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congresses, as well as the achievements of Mongolian historical science, and Soviet and world Mongolian studies. This book makes some positions and conclusions more precise.

The volume has two parts: the first depicts pre-revolutionary feudal Mongolia, while the second covers the period of the Mongolian people's revolution, the creation of the MPRP and the people's government, and the post-revolutionary successes of the MPR/Mongolian People's Republic. It should be noted that the book assigns a large place to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the statements of V. I. Lenin on the prospects for the development of the MPR along non-capitalist lines, and the activities of the distinguished leader of the Mongolian national revolution, D. Sukhe-Bator.

The USSR and MPR Academies of Science have re-affirmed the subdivision of this latest history of Mongolia into three periods: 1921-1940, when the national revolution occurred and the foundations for the development of the country along non-capitalist lines were laid; 1940-1960, when the socialist period of the revolution began and the foundations of socialism were laid; and the third beginning in 1961, when the MPR started to create a material and technical base and complete the construction of a socialist society.

ADVANCES IN MONGOLIAN TELEVISION DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1411 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Aug (MONTSAME)--Sixteen years have passed since national television was established in the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] with the help of the Soviet Union. This was a major event in the cultural life of the country. Since then, television has firmly entered the life of the Mongolian workers and now occupies one of the leading places in the mass information system.

Today television is watched not only in the homes of city dwellers but also in the yurt of the livestock breeders and peasant farmers living in regions remote from Ulaanbaatar. National television programming is broad and varied. On the television screen one meets workers, livestock breeders and intellectuals, outstanding workers, distinguished people in the arts and sciences, whose labor and intellect are helping to bring about the progressive development of socialist Mongolia. Television broadcasting allots an important place to sociopolitical themes, to questions of educating the children and young people who make up the overwhelming majority of the population of the MPR.

Along with this, all of the cities and aymag centers of the republic receive, through the "ORBITA" and "EKARAN-ChM" space system, USSR central television broadcasting. They allow the Mongolian television viewers to know about everything occurring in the Soviet Union and the other corners of the world.

The volume of musical and artistic broadcasts is constantly growing. The Mongolian television film studio plays a large role in this area. It annually produced dozens of documentary films about today's Mongolia, about its people, its science and art. Many documentary films, created at this studio, enjoy wide popularity not only in our own country but abroad as well. Thus, for example, a picture about the Mongolian national art--the two-throated singing "khoomiv"--was awarded the highest prize of the "RADUGA" international television festival.

Mongolian television is collaborating with the television film studios and television companies of many countries of the world. Recently the shooting of the documentary films "Mongolia" and "Ulaanbaatar" were completed. These films were made jointly with a Hungarian television studio.

A new television center is now being built in Ulaanbaatar with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union. Once this center is operational, the volume of national broadcasts will increase greatly and the exchange of programs with foreign countries will be broadened.

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ASSISTANCE TO MONGOLIAN SCHOOLS VARIED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1346 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Aug (MONTSAME)--School business is nationwide in Mongolia. The state does everything so that the children grow healthy, study well, and want for nothing. The first deputy MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] minister of national education, B. Dabaasuren, announced to the MONTSAME correspondent that the conduct of the student year was a clear confirmation of this.

Broad measures which assist in improving educational work in the schools and in strengthening their material base are carried out during the student year. Industrial enterprises, as well as economic organizations and institutions, participate actively in school business. They sponsor schools, help to equip schoolrooms and laboratories with modern gear and necessary equipment, and provide the school children with textbooks and educational supplies. During the first half of 1983 alone, as announced in the MPR, 10 million tugriks were allotted to the student year by sponsoring organizations and institutions for school needs. A network of school dormitories is being extended to the rural areas. Thanks to this, 70 percent of the school children--the children of livestock breeders--are living and studying in comfortable dormitories on full state support.

An MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee plenum last year paid considerable attention to improving the quality of Russian language instruction, the deep mastery of which has important practical significance. It examined vital educational questions. A Russian language seminar which was held simultaneously in four cities of the country was a major step in this direction. Its main task was to acquaint instructors more closely with a new teaching method based on the so-called free discourse principle. Moreover, thousands of teachers have already taken various courses to increase their qualifications during this half-year. The number of different study groups has increased by 15 percent. This summer, for the first time, summer day camps for school children were set up in the cities and aymags of the country. B. Dabaasuren stresses that, as a whole, during the summer, more than 30 such day camps were in operation.

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DEVELOPMENT OF MONGOLIAN POWER FUEL INDUSTRY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1825 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Aug (MONTSAME)--The MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] is successfully carrying out the task of providing the national economy with a reliable power fuel base.

P. Ochirbat, the MPR minister of the power and fuel industry, announced that this became possible thanks to the fruitful collaboration of Mongolia with the Soviet Union and other fraternal CEMA-member countries, which opened up excellent possibilities for this important sector of the economy of Mongolia to be developed at an overtaking pace. The minister gave an interview to the MONTSAME correspondent in connection with the traditional MPR Day of the Power Workers which is being celebrated tomorrow.

The speed-up in the pace for developing the power and fuel industry is one of the basic strategic tasks of the social and economic policy of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party]. This industry depends on the successful development of the entire economy, on an increase in the effectiveness of production, and on the quality of output.

Today the MPR produces more than 1,000 kilowatts of electric power and 3,000 kilograms of coal per each member of the population. The MPR is one of the leading countries of Asia for these indicators.

Large industrial centers such as Darhan, Erdenet, Choybalsan, Bagannuur and Hotol have appeared with the growth of the power and fuel industry. This entails an intensification in the development of this industry and the creation of a reliable raw material supply. The Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are rendering a large amount of international aid in this area.

The minister noted that the new TET's-4 [thermal and electric power station #4], which will become the flagship of our industry, is being built now in Ulaanbaatar.

Plans call for doubling the power of the now-existing thermal and electric power stations in Choybalsan, Erdenet and Darhan. Preparations are proceeding to construct a new TET's in Bagannuur where a large coal pit, with a capacity

of six million tons of coal a year, is being built. P. Ochirbat emphasized that the Mongolian power workers have developed, jointly with their colleagues from the fraternal socialist bloc countries, a long-term, special-purpose program for the development of the MPR power fuel industry to the year 2000. According to preliminary data, it is planned that in 1990 power output in the country will double or triple and coal output will double.

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MONGOLIAN YOUTH STUDY IN SOVIET UNION

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1411 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Aug 83 (MONTSAME)--Fifteen young men and women--the first envoys of revolutionary Mongolia--were sent to the Soviet Union for study in 1922. Since then, thousands of qualified specialists with higher and specialized secondary educations have graduated from Soviet educational institutions. They have been and still are leaders in the nationwide struggle to defend and strengthen the revolutionary achievements of the Mongolian people, they labor fruitfully in all sectors of the national economy, putting into practice the knowledge and experience they have obtained.

For great services in the training of cadres for the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] national economy, Moscow State University was awarded the highest MPR state award--the Order of Sukhe-Bator; the Urkutsk National Economic and Technical Institutes as well as Urkutsk University were awarded the MPR Order of Labor Red Banner.

In these exciting days a moving atmosphere reigns in many Mongolian families--students are leaving for study. Trains leave daily from the Ulaanbaatar railroad station platform. Most of their passengers are future students, many of whom are going to the Soviet Union. Their hearts are overfilled with a feeling of joy and rapture at the thought of new encounters, of becoming acquainted with the grandiose achievements of the Soviet people in communist construction.

They are scattered throughout all corners of the Soviet Union. They will study in 300 educational institutions, learning the secrets of the professional mastery of hundreds of specialties.

The number of specialties which Mongolian young men and women will master has been broadened this year. In connection with an MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] plenum decision to begin the study of the Russian language in senior kindergarten classes, future kindergarten Russian teachers are being sent for training for the first time.

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RUSSIAN LANGUAGE STUDY IN MONGOLIA

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 23 Aug 83 p 4

[Article: "Holiday of the Russian Language"]

[Text] A Russian language teacher seminar ended in Ulaanbaatar. The seminar organizers were the MPR/Mongolian People's Party/ Ministry of People's Education and the Moscow Institute of the Russian Language imeni A. S. Pushkin. The seminar was held simultaneously in the cities of Erdenet, Hobd and Choybalsan. Learned specialists in Russian philology from the Soviet Union and their Mongolian colleagues gave lectures and conducted practical exercises for the 1,300 seminar attendees.

A feature of this seminar was its orientation toward the solution of a specific task--introducing the use of the communicative method for teaching the Russian language. This method is directed primarily at developing the spoken language of the students.

With this goal in mind, several years ago the Mongolian Association of Russian Language and Literature and the Ulaanbaatar branch of the Institute of the Russian Language imeni A. S. Pushkin developed the special "Raduga" educational system. Based on this system, lessons are already being conducted in school grades 4-5. At the present time the development of such systems for grade 6-8 students is being completed.

Mongolia, where the Russian language is the most popular and the most studied foreign language, has become the first country to use this progressive method for teaching Russian.

During the years of the people's democracy, a complete system for teaching Russian has developed not only in the schools, institutions of high education, vocational and technical schools and technical schools, but also in courses and study groups where people of the most diverse ages and professions learn part-time. At the present time, organizations of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association have set up, on a volunteer basis, evening courses in the aymags, cities, industrial enterprises, agricultural associations and state farms. In the past school year alone more than 33,000 persons increased their knowledge of the Russian language in courses at the advanced, intermediate and basic level.

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SCHOOL IN CHOYBALSAN

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1341 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Aug (MONTSAME)--There is an agricultural mechanization VTS [vocational and technical school] in the city of Choybalsan in eastern Mongolia. It was built in 1973 with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union.

More than 700 young men and women study at it each year. Here they learn the professions of tractor and combine operator, driver, motor vehicle and agricultural equipment repairer, and stock-raising farm machine operator. The school workshop is the basic facility where students learn production work skills.

The school pays great attention to the proper management of student leisure time. Here they have a 250-seat, widescreen movie theater, a library, a radio center, and a gymnasium. The VTS students are provided with everything they need. They receive free food and clothing and live in comfortable dormitories. Since the 1980-81 school year, the period of study at the school was lengthened to 3 years. This permits the youngsters, along with acquiring a profession, to obtain a full secondary education and opens up the possibility for them to continue their education right up to the higher level.

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BRIEFS

NEW MONGOLIAN MICA DEPOSITS--Members of a joint expedition of the USSR and MPR/Mongolian People's Republic/ Academies of Science discovered a large mica deposit in the Mongolian Altay mountains. During a total exploration of the Podonchin, Ueng and Bulgan river basins, thick pegmatitic veins containing potash mica were discovered. They stretch up to 350 kilometers in length. Up to now it was believed that the MPR did not have this type of mineral. The work was conducted using methods developed by Soviet scientists in the north-western USSR. This summer joint explorations are continuing in the Mongolian Altay region. Geological structure mapping has begun in a 100 square kilometer sector. Its aim is to mark more accurately the sectors with the greatest level of mica concentration and to select sites for future mines. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 12 Aug 83 p 2] 8524

EXPANSION OF MONGOLIAN TELEPHONE SERVICE--An ATS/automatic telephone exchange/ with several hundred numbers was put into operation in two remote rural settlements in the Selenge Aymag. With this, their inhabitants have received reliable telephone communications with the aymag center and other cities. In accordance with the experience of the communications workers of the neighboring Buryat ASSR, a centralized traffic control was introduced into the aymag communications department. A telephone system in the countryside and in other areas of the MPR/Mongolian People's Republic/ is being developed at an accelerated pace. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 12 Aug 83 p 2] 8524

NEW AIRPORT TERMINAL IN ULAANBAATAR--An important event happened recently in Ulaanbaatar. The construction of the new airport terminal "Bugant Urag" began here. It is being built not far from the old building which was constructed more than a quarter of a century ago. With the commissioning of the new airport terminal, which was designed by specialists of the Moscow institute Aero-proyekt/Central Office for the Surveying and Planning of Airlines and Airports/, many future problems in the development of Mongolian civil aviation will be solved. For Mongolia, with its enormous space and comparatively small population, the development of air transportation has extraordinarily important social and national economic significance. It is already important now: a part of the passenger and freight shipments between cities, aymags, and somons is by aviation. Ulaanbaatar maintains regular air communications with all of the aymag centers and they, in turn, are connected by airlines with half of the somons of the country. MPR/Mongolian People's Republic/ civil aviation transports more than one million passengers annually. Radio-relay equipment,

furniture, medicines, veterinary preparations, perishable produce, fruit, vegetables, and other freight which is difficult to deliver undamaged over the steppe and mountain roads of the country, is conveyed to remote regions by airplane. The air terminal must become operational in the present five-year plan. The construction project must proceed at an intense pace from here on. Operations will be conducted around the clock, in three shifts. All of the work on the foundations must be carried out and a part of the building walls must be raised by the end of this year. The new air terminal will be fitted out with modern equipment, automatic equipment, which is being manufactured at enterprises of the Soviet Union. The plan provides for the servicing of 300 passengers an hour on internal and 200 passengers an hour on international lines. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 12 Aug 83 p 3] 8524

TRAINING OF CEMENT PLANT WORKERS--Mongolian workers studying construction professions at the Bazmeinskiy Cement Plant (Soviet Turkmeniya) have passed their skill examinations. "I received a fine trade in the Soviet Union--I became a cement mill operator. I am happy that I will apply my knowledge in the motherland," said Ch. Oyuuntuya, after passing the last production examination. The authorization commission, headed by chief engineer Konstantin Vozvoy, awarded the young woman a work skill category. The following people received a mark of excellent in the examinations and received their specialties: S. Chinge as a cement mill operator, T. Ochir as a cement furnace fitter, and O. Nasan as a refrigeration mechanic. Some 33 Mongolian citizens received certification as skilled workers. The young men and women from the MPR/Mongolian People's Republic came to Turkmeniya at the end of 1982 to study cement production. Study followed along these stages: Russian language study, a theoretical course, production training, and practical experience. The best master workmen, engineers, and production leaders pass on their knowledge to their Mongolian friends. All the necessary conditions for study and relaxation are created for them. On returning to their native land, the Mongolian specialists will work at the new cement plant being built, with the help of the Soviet Union, in the northern MPR city of Hotol. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 16 Aug 83 p 3] 8524

NEW INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF HOTOL--During the past decade new industrial centers have appeared on the map of the MPR/Mongolian People's Republic. These are Darhan, Erdenet, Bagannut and, in the near future, in the northern part of the country, yet another new industrial center will be erected--Hotol, where a cement and lime complex is being built. Its planned capacity is more than 660,000 tons of production a year. This fact shows the importance of this new construction project: once this complex is in operation, the requirement of Mongolia for cement--"the bread of construction"--will be fully satisfied. The Hotol cement and lime complex, which is being constructed with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union, has become a construction project of friendship where the advanced know-how of Soviet workers is being introduced. The young Hotol inhabitants, who have come here on revolutionary youth travel orders, are working in "Nayramdal-Druzhba" international brigades, they are mastering new occupations, and are acquiring the know-how of their Soviet mentors. A center of cement workers is growing up next to the complex in the once uninhabited steppe. Blocks of modern housing, schools, kindergartens, a club, stores, and a hospital have already appeared and a railroad branch-line is being built. The first native was born in the city this year. The fact says that the future of the city is for the young. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 19 Aug 83 p 2] 8524

MONGOLIAN LITERATURE DAYS--Mongolian literature days opened today in the Gobi-Altay Avdag Udbal (southwestern part of the country). Distinguished Mongolian writers, poets, and guests from socialist countries are participating in them. The question of the role and tasks of writers in carrying out the socioeconomic program, and in the business of preserving peace will be the major theme of these days. S. Erdene, S. Udval, D. Tseolei other masters of the pen are representing Mongolian literature here. Among the Soviet guests is the well-known poetess R. Kazakova. Bulgaria is represented by D. Vylev and T. Vylchev, and Uwe Kant came from the GDR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1811 GMT 20 Aug 83] 8524

SOIL EROSION EXHIBITION--The exhibition "Technology and a Complex of Machines for Battling Wind Soil Erosion" in Darhan (northern Mongolia) is creating enormous attention among Mongolian scholars, farmers, and machine operators. Its visitors are becoming acquainted with soil-erosion technology for cereal cultivation and highly-productive, anti-erosion techniques. The exhibition includes exposition stands, realistic exhibits, lectures, films, a demonstration of machines in operation, and the conduct of an advanced know-how school. This exhibition has been summoned to play an important role in increasing the effectiveness of the struggle with wind erosion, and in familiarizing Mongolian farmers with new soil-protection technology and techniques. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1816 GMT 20 Aug 83] 8524

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR SEMINAR--A republic seminar for Russian language instructors completed its work here today. It was organized by the Mongolian Association of Russian Language Instructors and the Moscow Institute of the Russian Language imeni A. S. Pushkin. The seminar was held simultaneously in four Mongolian cities and more than 1,000 people attended. Well-known scholars and experienced instructors delivered interesting lectures to them. The seminar participants paid major importance to improving the methods for teaching Russian in Mongolian schools. Mongolian instructors and Russian language specialists are regarding, with huge interest, the methods for teaching Russian according to the "communicative approach." In the opinion of specialists, this seminar has become an important stage in preparing for the international symposium of Russian language instructors of the socialist countries which is planned for the MPR[Mongolian People's Republic]. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1817 GMT 20 Aug 83] 8524

P. DAMDIN MEETS WITH GDR AMBASSADOR--Today the secretary of the MPRP[Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party] Central Committee, P. Damdin, received the GDR ambassador to Mongolia, H. Bauer, at his request and held a friendly discussion with him. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1345 GMT 26 Aug 83] 8524

CH. SUREN MEETS WITH SRR AMBASSADOR--The deputy chairman of the MPR[Mongolian People's Republic] Council of Ministers, Ch. Suren, today received the SRR [Socialist Republic of Romania] ambassador to the MPR, G. Manta, at his request and held a friendly discussion with him. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1350 GMT 26 Aug 83] 8524

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